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MARCH/APRIL 2023

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COVER: GETTY IMAGES/TUPUNGATO

American Spirit Magazine (ISSN 1536-223X) is published bimonthly in January, March, May, July, September and November by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303; Phone: (202) 628-1776. Issued by Hammock Inc., PO Box 331518, Nashville, TN 37203, Phone: (615) 690-3400.

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Subscription orders can be placed online or by mail or phone. Single copies may be purchased only by mail or phone. Subscribe online: www.dar.org/subscribe. Via toll-free phone: (866) 327-6242. Via mail: DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303. Mastercard, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted or checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR. Single copies \$3.95 each.

American Spirit Magazine/Daughters Newsletter subscription rate: one year, \$18; two years, \$34; three years, \$48. Subscriptions including shipping to Canada and Mexico: one year, \$23; two years, \$44; three years, \$63. All other foreign subscriptions (incl. shipping): one year, \$30; two years, \$58; three years, \$84. If you prefer shipping via air mail outside the U.S., please add an additional \$20 to the one-year subscription rate; two years, \$40; three years, \$60. No refunds will be issued.

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Periodical postage paid at Washington, D.C., and additional mailing offices.



American Spirit

DAR Magazine Office toll-free subscription number
(866) 327-6242

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All That Sparkles

With the President General

PAMELA WRIGHT



Honorary President General Lynn Forney Young and Rosie Rios joined me at our holiday open house. The patriotic trees decorated with sparkling fireworks welcomed our visitors to Memorial Continental Hall!

Welcoming the Holidays

DAR Headquarters looked so festive for our annual holiday open house on December 7. I was delighted to welcome Rosie Rios, Chair of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission and former Treasurer of the United States, who attended the open house with U.S. Semiquincentennial Commissioner and NSDAR Honorary President General Lynn Forney Young.



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Punch for a Party

Past Vice President General and Honorary Georgia State Regent Joyce Patton shares her famous punch recipe, made with ginger ale, almond extract, cranberry juice and pineapple juice. Try this delicious punch at your next DAR event or chapter meeting! Find the recipe on page 46.



SCAN TO
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Paul Revere Lights the Way at the Old North Church

Did you know that Paul Revere was a teenage bell ringer in the church? This is quite possibly how he knew the layout of the steeple on that fateful night in 1775. Learn more in the On the Road to 250! section on page 18.



New Chaplain Handbook Titled 'Where Two Or Three Are Gathered'

Past Chaplain General Pamela Petersen Bork assembled traditional ceremonies and beautiful, inspiring prayers written by state chaplains during the VanBuren Administration. Visit the Chaplain General's webpage to download this useful reference guide, found in the gray box on the right.



Tea, Anyone?

Consider hosting a "Gratitude Tea" to celebrate your lifelong chapter members. The Ideas, Ideas, Ideas section on page 26 offers several ideas for chapter projects and gatherings.

Beauty in the Bay State

Massachusetts boasts Revolutionary history, quaint seaside towns and a vibrant culture. Did you know that one of DAR's five schools is in Marlborough, Massachusetts? Read more on page 32.



Wide Blue Sash Remembers Merry Ann T. Wright

The National Society mourns the passing of Honorary President General Merry Ann Thompson Wright. Merry Ann was a remarkable President General who left a strong legacy of stewardship and service. Through her dignity, humor, common sense and strong faith, she made a difference in the lives of others. We honor her in the Wide Blue Sash section on page 42.



John Trumbull Paints the Revolution

John Trumbull was arguably the pre-eminent painter of the American Revolution. Read about the origins of his talent and various works in the American Artisans section on page 12.



Have a Patriot Ancestor?

When you join the DAR, you enter a group of more than 190,000 women who form lifelong bonds, honor their Revolutionary ancestors, and promote historic preservation, education and patriotism in their communities.

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DAR Business Cards

Have you ever met a prospective DAR member and wished you had an informational card? Now you do! On page 25, we offer cards designed to cut out and distribute.

MEET THE ARMY NURSE OF 2022

Dr. Christopher H. Stucky, who dreamed of being a soldier from a young age, finds helping people through tough times to be ‘the best job I could possibly have.’

By Bill Hudgins

Above: Dr. Christopher Stucky accepting the Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award at the 131st Continental Congress
Below: Dr. Stucky and his wife, Dr. Michelle Stucky, DNP, after the awards ceremony

U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Christopher H. Stucky, Ph.D., is the 2022 recipient of the National Society’s Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Army Nurse of the Year award, presented on July 2 at the 131st Continental Congress.



Dr. Stucky, a nurse scientist whose military career spans three decades, is deputy chief of Landstuhl (Germany) Regional Medical Center’s Center for Nursing Science and Clinical Inquiry (CNSCI), and perioperative consultant to the Army Surgeon General.

In presenting the award on National Defense Night, Honorary President General Denise Doring VanBuren stated that Dr. Stucky is widely recognized for his voluminous research, executive leadership, volunteer service to specialty nursing organizations, and efforts to advance the science of nursing.

“While the Army Nurse Corps has a long and distinguished lineage, our past is intertwined with the great history of the Daughters of the American Revolution,” he said in accepting the honor. The award, begun in 1966, is presented annually by DAR to the outstanding Army nurse of the year and is named for founding DAR member Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who also founded the Army Nurse Corps (see sidebar).

“The Army Nurse Corps’ motto is to ‘Embrace the past, Engage the present, and Envision the future,’” Dr. Stucky said. “The Army Nurse Corps is the living legacy of this trailblazing pioneer, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the

COURTESY DAR; DR. STUCKY

DAR and Dr. McGee for our important beginnings.”

Dr. Stucky, a native of Winter Haven, Florida, said his grandmother and mother were nurses, and his father was a physical therapist, so healthcare was a familiar and beckoning career. He entered the Army because “even from

“The Army Nurse Corps is the living legacy of this trailblazing pioneer, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the DAR and Dr. McGee for our important beginnings.”

DR. CHRISTOPHER STUCKY

a young age, my only career aspiration was to be a soldier and serve my country. I joined the military as soon as I could.”

After enlisting, he requested an assignment as a surgical technologist, the surgical team member who passes instruments to the surgeon and assists the team in providing surgical care. In the 10 years he spent as a surgical technologist, he was inspired to become a perioperative nurse after observing how impactful the nursing role was on healthcare quality and overall patient outcomes.

With the encouragement and mentoring of his colleagues, he entered the Army Enlisted Commissioning Program, which pays for enlisted personnel to learn specialties while also becoming officers. Interspersed with periods of in-the-field service, Dr. Stucky earned

Remembering Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee

The Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award is named for one of the National Society’s organizing members and its first Librarian General, who went on to become an Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Army and to found the Army Nurse Corps after the Spanish-American War.

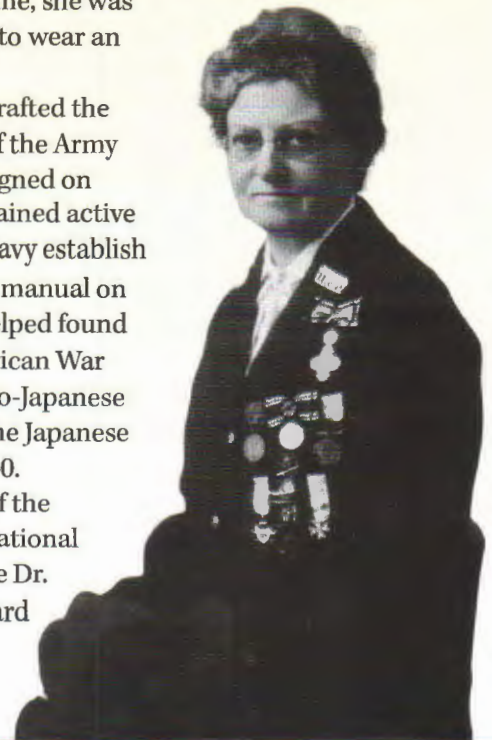
Mrs. McGee, born in Washington, D.C., and privately educated, studied in Europe for three years before enrolling at Washington’s Columbia University (now George Washington University) and graduating in 1892 with a degree in medicine. She did her post-graduate study at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, specializing in gynecology. She ran a private practice from 1892 to 1896, when she returned to doing original research.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, she approached Army Surgeon General George M. Sternberg about compiling a list of nurses for the Army. He approved, and she became director of the DAR Hospital Corps, the only organization providing Army nurses at that time.

She and Assistant Directors Mary Desha and Caroline Nash sifted through more than 5,000 applications to compile a list of 1,081 frontline nurses. Dr. McGee was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, in charge of the nursing program, on August 29, 1898. At the time, she was the only woman authorized to wear an Army officer’s uniform.

After the war ended, she crafted the Army Nurse Corps section of the Army Reorganization Act. She resigned on December 31, 1900, but remained active in nursing. She helped the Navy establish a nursing corps and wrote a manual on military nursing. She also helped found the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses and, during the Russo-Japanese War, offered its services to the Japanese government. She died in 1940.

In 1966, at the invitation of the Secretary of the Army, the National Society began presenting the Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award to the Outstanding Army Nurse of the Year.



a Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver in 2001; a Master of Science in nursing in 2011 from the University of Phoenix in Arizona; and his nursing Ph.D. in 2017 from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), Bethesda, Maryland.

"It is very inspiring to see how the military supports educating service members," he said. "My career is a true testament to the value the military places on continuous career progression and achieving higher levels of education and competency. I seized every opportunity to advance my skills and knowledge to be a better leader and clinician."

He has deployed twice, in 2004–2005 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, and in 2010–2011 for Operation New Dawn. "Providing care to combat casualties is very rewarding, as you get to use your training to care for America's sons and daughters when they need it the most," he said. "The opportunity to provide care and help someone during the most challenging and critical moments of their life is one of the most valuable and impactful experiences an Army Nurse Corps officer can have."

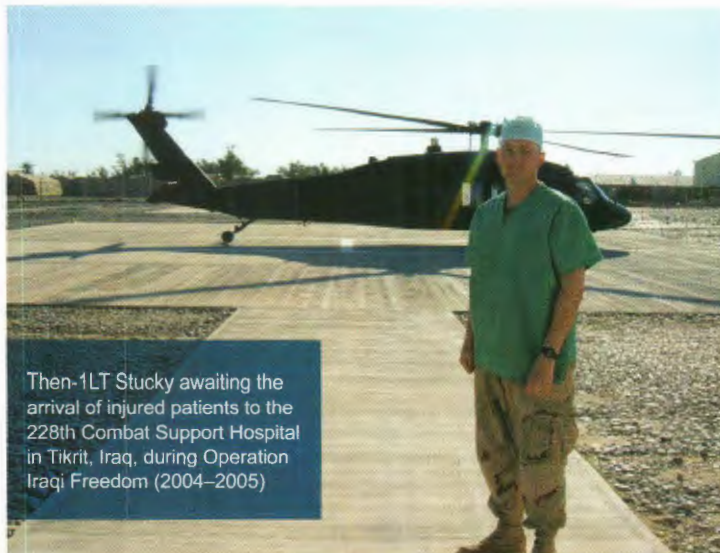
Dr. Stucky is one of only 13 nurse scientists in the military, all of whom are Ph.D.s, he said. They conduct novel research to advance the goals of the Army Surgeon General as well as to explore their own areas of interest. "As nurse scientists, our mission is to improve healthcare quality and safety for all those entrusted with our care and to improve warfighter readiness on the battlefield," he said.

Dr. Stucky is especially interested in improving surgical team communication and performance to improve surgical care. He is a prolific author, and his work has influenced civilian as well as military nursing.

Military healthcare is unique in that it focuses on caring for wounded and injured warfighters and on troop readiness to fight the next battle or war, he said. Effective communication within a surgical team can be challenging.

"The cornerstone of patient safety is effective clinician communication. Military surgical teams are particularly susceptible to communication error because of potential barriers created by military rank, clinical specialty, and military culture," Dr. Stucky wrote in a recent paper.

"With an operations tempo requiring the military to continually deploy small, agile surgical teams, effective interpersonal



Then-1LT Stucky awaiting the arrival of injured patients to the 228th Combat Support Hospital in Tikrit, Iraq, during Operation Iraqi Freedom (2004–2005)

communication among these team members is vital to providing lifesaving care on the battlefield."

He and his research team are working to develop evidence-based practice analyses and solutions. One of his recent projects is analyzing how the physical layout of an operating room, and even its location within a hospital, can influence team communication and performance.

Dr. Stucky is on a three-year assignment to Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC), the largest military hospital outside the United States. It is only a short drive from Ramstein Air Base, which is headquarters for U.S. Air Forces in Europe – Air Forces Africa and also for NATO Allied Air Command.

Ramstein was the destination for Afghan evacuees and U.S. personnel during the 2021 withdrawal from Afghanistan. Dr. Stucky and other LRMC military nurses were at the forefront of caring for injured U.S. service members and the thousands of evacuees who were temporarily housed in tents on the air base flight line, he said.

"Loyally serving humankind in war and peace, military nurses train and prepare to quickly deploy to operations requiring healthcare support to victims of combat trauma, disaster and disease worldwide," he said.

"Service to others has provided me with a profoundly rewarding and enriching career, whether caring for patients as a perioperative nurse or contributing to Army medicine as a nurse scientist," Dr. Stucky said. "This is the best job I could possibly have and the most rewarding career I could possibly wish for." 🌟

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★ AMERICANISM ★

PROUD TO BE A NEW AMERICAN

By Jeff Walter



The path to U.S. citizenship takes work, but for those who have left behind their native countries to come here, the journey is well worth it.

For lifelong citizens born and raised in the United States of America, it can be too easy to take for granted the freedoms and opportunities we have. But others throughout the world have risked all they had—including their lives—to make a new start here, pursue those abundant freedoms and opportunities, and eventually become U.S. citizens.

During the 2022 fiscal year, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) welcomed more than 1 million new citizens, the highest number of naturalized citizens in almost 15 years and a significant rebound from the steep drop that occurred in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. In recent years, USCIS has conducted naturalization ceremonies with as many as 6,000 people at a time in Los Angeles, California, and more than 5,000 in Boston, Massachusetts.

In a 35-year career with USCIS and its predecessor agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Sarah Taylor has administered the Oath of Allegiance to thousands of new citizens at hundreds of ceremonies. "It never gets old; every naturalization ceremony is special," said Taylor, who is now USCIS deputy district director for the Washington District, which serves the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina.



In August 2022, Tennessee's Chickamauga DAR Chapter participated in a naturalization ceremony where 49 new citizens representing 24 countries were welcomed.

"Administering the Oath of Allegiance is the highest honor and greatest joy of my job. Knowing that you're part of a process that is changing someone's life for the better is so impactful," Taylor said. "Most of our new citizens will count the moment they become a U.S. citizen as one of the top moments in their life, alongside marriage, children and graduations."

So You Want to Become an American ...

Reasons for immigration and naturalization include economic motivations, such as seeking work or other financial opportunities; family reunification; political asylum; safety from war, oppression, disease or natural disaster; and general hopes of a better life. U.S. citizens owe their allegiance to the United

States, are entitled to its protection, and should exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens, according to [usa.gov](https://www.usa.gov).

More than two decades ago, a young woman named Richa settled in Chicago, Illinois, with her mother, father and younger sister after their immigration to America from India. Both parents had been to college, with her father becoming a chemist and her mother a teacher. Despite these accomplishments, they decided America offered better career options, as well as a better education for Richa and her sister.

Richa, who asked to be identified by only her first name, was 13 years old in 2002 when her family arrived in America from Baroda (also known as Vadodara) in Gujarat state. She described their immigration as an 11-year process that her parents began planning when she was a toddler. It would have taken longer, she said, without the sponsorship of an aunt living in the United States. That aunt shared her Chicago home with them until they could save money for their own home, while continuing on their path to eventual U.S. citizenship.

One does not become a U.S. citizen overnight. Legal immigration is the first step. The U.S. State Department grants various types of immigrant visas, including those based on family ties, employment, adoption, special immigrant categories and diversity goals. In addition to visas for permanent residence, other commonly requested visas include visitor visas for tourism or business, visas to marry a U.S. citizen and subsequently live in this country, student visas, business or professional visas for citizens of Canada or Mexico, and transit visas for people traveling through the U.S. on the way to another country.

A non-U.S. citizen wishing to apply for naturalization must have had a permanent resident card, or green card, for at least five years (or three years if applying as the spouse of a U.S. citizen). Other eligibility requirements include being at least 18 years old; the ability to read, write and speak basic English; and good moral character.

On its website (uscis.gov), USCIS spells out specific steps to naturalization. These include determining whether one is already a U.S. citizen and, if not, whether they are eligible to become one; preparation and submission of Form N-400, Application for Naturalization; a biometrics appointment (for fingerprints and photographs), if applicable; completion of an interview; taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States; and understanding U.S. citizenship.

The civics portion of the U.S. naturalization test consists of 10 questions from a list of 100. The questions cover American



Missouri's Taneycomo DAR Chapter co-hosted a reception for a naturalization ceremony held on October 11, 2022. Pictured from left to right: Vice Regent Cheryl Grant, Regent Darlene Rea, Chaplain Cheryl Brown, Kathryn Anderson, Elaine Heavy and Dawn Mitchell.

government, including principles of democracy, our system of government, and rights and responsibilities; American history, including the Colonial period and independence, the 1800s, recent American history and other important historical information; and "integrated civics," including geography, symbols and holidays. The applicant must correctly answer six of the 10 to pass the test, which is administered by an officer from USCIS. Potential questions (and their answers) include:

- ★ **What is the supreme law of the land?** (The Constitution)
- ★ **What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?** (The Senate and the House of Representatives)
- ★ **What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?** (Serve on a jury or vote in a federal election)
- ★ **There were 13 original states. Name three.** (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia)
- ★ **Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?** (To print money, to declare war, to create an army, to make treaties)

Candidates who fulfill the requirements for naturalization participate in a ceremony at which they return their green card, take the Oath of Allegiance and receive a Certificate of Naturalization.

"One thing that new citizens say as they are taking the oath is that they are doing this 'without any mental reservation,'" Taylor said. "As many times as I've administered the oath, that part still gets me every time. To know the remarkable journeys and great sacrifices people make to become U.S. citizens makes this choice meaningful and the moment very powerful. Many of us are citizens simply by virtue of our birth in this country. We've never had to make a choice to immigrate or make the sacrifices involved in starting over. Being part of the process makes me appreciate my own citizenship all the more."

Although the pandemic forced a brief pause in administrative naturalization ceremonies, the Washington District resumed them when it reopened its offices in summer 2020. To

ensure safety and limit exposure to those in attendance, the district shortened the ceremonies and limited the number of candidates. "We naturalize groups of 15 to 20 people several times a day most days in our office in Fairfax, Virginia," Taylor said. "We continue to hold occasional naturalization ceremonies off-site for smaller numbers of people—usually for 25 to 50—at notable public venues such as George Washington's Mount Vernon, the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, and the new World War I Memorial."

Part of a Beautiful Mosaic

While America has historically been referred to as a melting pot that assimilates peoples from a variety of cultures into a single culture, others have suggested that a better metaphor is a mosaic in which individual cultures maintain their distinctive characteristics while becoming essential features of the beautiful larger fabric.

For Richa, who has now been a nurse for years, becoming a U.S. citizen does not mean surrendering one's entire ethnic identity or heritage; freedom means the right to be oneself, choosing what to keep and discard. She is happy to be free of cultural expectations such as arranged marriages like the one that

united her parents. On the other hand, she enjoys Indian history and holds onto certain beliefs and traditions from her native country. While proud to be from India, Richa recognizes that it is "definitely behind" the United States in its economy and its political system—even though, she points out, it has at least one political accomplishment the U.S. has yet to achieve: a female president.

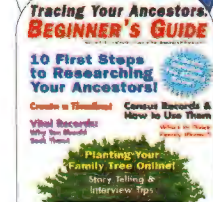
Note From the Editor: The original details of a family's immigration from India and life in the United States come from a paper written by a Connecticut Daughter for an immigration class she attended at Marquette University in 2015. She remains in close contact with the family. 🌟



On Constitution Day (September 17) 2019, DAR joined with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to host a special naturalization ceremony at DAR's Constitution Hall. The event welcomed 1,001 new U.S. citizens from 117 countries, the largest number to date for USCIS in Washington, D.C.

"We always enjoy working with the Daughters of the American Revolution and appreciate the organization's long commitment to promoting citizenship," said Sarah Taylor of the USCIS, who administered the Oath of Allegiance. "We're grateful that DAR has hosted naturalization ceremonies in several of the beautiful spaces within its headquarters complex. Constitution Hall was by far the grandest and largest. What a great place for the nation's newest Americans to begin their citizenship journey. ... It was the largest naturalization ceremony I have ever presided over."

During the ceremony, DAR's Americanism Committee celebrated a century of helping individuals achieve U.S. citizenship. DAR chapters regularly participate in naturalization ceremonies and celebrations.



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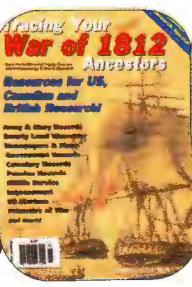
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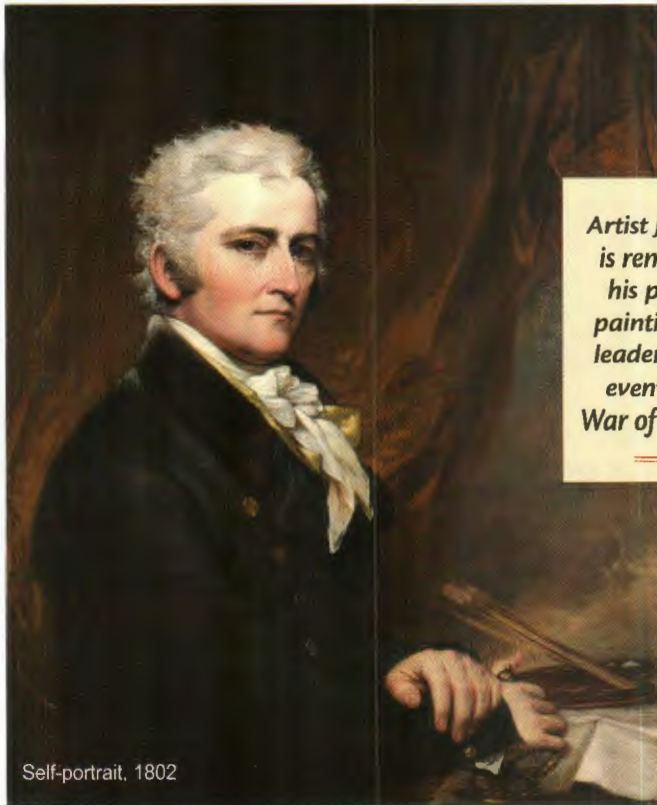
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Self-portrait, 1802

Artist John Trumbull is remembered for his portraits and paintings of Patriot leaders and pivotal events during the War of Independence.

Finding His Niche

By his teen years, Trumbull was intent on an art career, but his father sent him to Harvard to study law. He spent his spare time copying and sketching artwork that hung on the college's walls and studying fine art from library books. In 1772, a visit to the Boston home of artist John Singleton Copley reinvigorated Trumbull's passion for art. After graduating in 1773, Trumbull worked as a teacher, but he soon got caught up in the revolutionary fervor. He formed a small company of men to drill and march. After the first shots were fired at Lexington and Concord in 1775, he joined the First Regiment of Connecticut. Soon after he sought a commission in the Continental Army, drawing a plan of the British army's position at Boston Neck to secure an introduction with General George Washington, who appointed him aide-de-camp. While traveling with the Army, Trumbull kept his sketchbook handy, recording the people and places he saw and the events he witnessed.

In 1777, after becoming a colonel, he resigned his position and again devoted himself to painting. He sailed for Europe in 1780 to study with Benjamin West, an American artist with a successful London studio who was pioneering a new style of "history painting." There Trumbull worked with other renowned artists such as Copley and Gilbert Stuart and painted a portrait of Washington and his enslaved aide, William Lee, from memory. The portrait was widely copied and earned Trumbull praise. But on November 20, 1780, Trumbull was arrested in retaliation for the New York hanging of British agent Major John André, imprisoned and charged with treason. He was released eight months later.

After a few years back in Connecticut, Trumbull returned to London in 1784 to resume his training with West, who encouraged him to study human anatomy and attend the Royal Academy of Arts. He supported himself with portrait commissions but aspired to recreate scenes that captured the grandeur of the American Revolution. In March 1785, he wrote to his father that "the great object of my wishes ... is to take up the History of Our Country, and paint the principal Events particularly of the late War."

Drawing on recollections of battles he had witnessed, he began creating a series of Revolutionary War history paintings that he would work on sporadically for the rest of his life. The

Remembering the 'PAINTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION'

By Emily McMackin Dye

While many Americans may not recognize John Trumbull's name, most have seen his work. His likeness of Alexander Hamilton graces the \$10 bill, and reproductions of his seminal work, "The Declaration of Independence," appear in history textbooks as well as on postage stamps and the reverse side of the \$2 bill. His depictions of this historic scene and several other key moments from the Revolution also adorn the marble walls of the U.S. Capitol Rotunda.

Trumbull, born June 6, 1756, in Lebanon, Connecticut, came from a distinguished New England family. As a boy, he was studious but also felt pulled toward the arts, despite a childhood injury that blinded one eye.

first, "The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill," depicts a stirring scene of heroism and humanity with the fallen American general at the brink of death and a British soldier holding a fellow soldier back from bayoneting him. Abigail Adams claimed that her "blood shivered" upon viewing it.

Composing 'The Declaration of Independence'

The inspiration for Trumbull's best-known work sprang from his friendship with Thomas Jefferson, who invited him to visit Paris in July 1786. Jefferson suggested that Trumbull paint a scene commemorating the Declaration of Independence. Trumbull began the composition in Paris, relying on Jefferson to share details of the event and provide sketches of the Pennsylvania State House assembly room where the Continental Congress met.

Though the painting is titled "The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776," it actually depicts the June 28, 1776, presentation of the first draft of the document by the "Committee of Five." Trumbull painted portraits of three committee members—Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin—while in Europe. Jefferson and Adams urged Trumbull to include all of the delegates in the scene, even those who were absent that day or refused to sign the Declaration. After returning to America in 1789, Trumbull spent the next few years traveling up and down the East Coast gathering the portraits he needed. He ultimately included 47 of the 56 delegates—painting the majority from life, while copying images of others from existing portraits. Trumbull did not finish the painting until 1817.

Meanwhile, he returned to London in 1794 to accept a position, offered by Chief Justice of the United States John Jay, as secretary of the Jay Treaty Commission. Upon his return to the

U.S., Trumbull established a portrait studio in New York City, but struggled to find success in the wake of the Embargo Act of 1807, which restricted trade with Britain and imperiled the finances of his wealthy customers. Nonetheless, his portraits from the era influenced younger American artists, and in 1817, he was elected president of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, a position he occupied for nearly two decades.

In 1817, Congress commissioned Trumbull to paint four large history paintings for the Capitol Rotunda: a larger version



of his recently finished "Declaration of Independence" masterpiece, along with "Surrender of General Burgoyne," "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis" and "General George Washington Resigning His Commission to Congress."

In 1831, Trumbull deeded many of his works to Yale College in exchange for an annuity. He designed the art gallery that housed his works and was interred beneath it after his death in New York City on November 10, 1843. Today a large collection of his paintings is displayed at the new Yale University Art Gallery, where Trumbull's legacy as America's leading chronicler of the Revolution and his impact on American art and iconography remain undisputed. 📍

WIKIPEDIA; CTDAR, INC.



Visit the Governor Jonathan Trumbull House

The Governor Jonathan Trumbull House in Lebanon, Connecticut, is owned and operated by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution (govtrumbullhousedar.org). The house, the birthplace of John Trumbull, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Across the green from Trumbull's birthplace is his adult home, which is owned and operated by the Lebanon Historical Society (lebanonct.gov/jonathan-trumbull-jr-house).

OUTSTANDING JUNIORS

Junior Members Recognized for Furthering DAR's Objectives in Their Communities

On Thursday, June 30, 2022, at the 131st Continental Congress, 31 Daughters were recognized as part of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest. The contest began in 1963 to encourage Junior Members to be deeply invested in local, state and national DAR opportunities and be involved in their communities through service to local schools, animal shelters, museums, hospitals and more. These Daughters—all under the age of 36—are active in their communities, furthering the Society's objectives of historic preservation, education and patriotism.

A panel of three judges—two non-DAR judges and one Honorary President General—reviewed each of the 31 outstanding Junior Member winners from the state level. National finalists included Allison Michelle Schneider from the District of Columbia; Brittany Christine Cardenas Jenkins from Florida; Elizabeth Jean Silva from Massachusetts; Stephanie Janice Teagarden from New Jersey; Rachel Elizabeth Dixon Borchers from Ohio; Allison Elizabeth Morgan Dunklin from Texas; Nicole Katharine Kreis Kendall from Utah; and Sarah Christine Borgatti from Virginia.

Chair for Junior Membership, C.A.R. and JAC. Ms. Silva is an active Page and Delegate for Massachusetts and the National Society. She is a full-time student in pursuit of her MBA and she also volunteers her time and energy with numerous charitable organizations, including the Girl Scouts and Gold Star Families. In her free time, she enjoys running. She is the daughter of Norman and Jean Silva.



2022 National Outstanding Junior Member
ALLISON ELIZABETH MORGAN DUNKLIN
Texas

Allison Elizabeth Morgan Dunklin is a member of the Nancy Horton Davis Chapter in Dallas, Texas. She has served in various leadership positions, including National Vice Chair, State Chair, State Vice Chair, Chapter Regent, Chapter Officer and Chapter Chair. She has also served as both a Page and Delegate at the Texas State Conference and Continental Congress, as well as an officer in Regents Councils, Junior and Page Clubs, and a senior leader for her local and state chapters of the Children of the American Revolution.



Allison Elizabeth Morgan Dunklin
and President General
Pamela Edwards Rouse Wright



2022 National Outstanding Junior Member Runner-Up
ELIZABETH JEAN SILVA
Massachusetts

Elizabeth Jean Silva is the Chapter Regent of the Colonel John Robinson Chapter in Westford, Massachusetts. She has served as the Massachusetts State Curator, as well as the State

2022 Outstanding Junior Member Contest—State Winners

- Heather Deanna Morris, Arizona
- Natalie Marie Rhinesmith Engman, California
- Kyla Kahrs, Colorado
- Allison Michelle Schneider, District of Columbia
- Brittany Christine Cardenas Jenkins, Florida
- Carter Elizabeth Moore, Georgia
- Katherine “Katie” Leilani Kluzak, Hawaii
- Erin Stacia Taylor, Idaho
- Kathryn Elizabeth Wheeler Stephens, Indiana
- Whitney Alicia Watts, Kansas
- Brittney Nicole Kean, Louisiana
- Elizabeth Jean Silva, Massachusetts
- Samantha McGrath, Maryland
- Katherine Elizabeth McConnaughey, Michigan
- Jessica Lynn Ratts, Missouri
- Catherine Rae Pace, North Carolina
- Culynn Parks, North Dakota
- Kayce Lynn Feldkamp, Nebraska
- Jaime Prout, New Hampshire
- Stephanie Janice Teagarden, New Jersey
- Ardin Marie Chatwood, Nevada
- Jacey Powers, New York
- Rachel Elizabeth Dixon Borchers, Ohio
- Kathryn Nan Barber Batting, Pennsylvania
- Emily Kasbohm, Rhode Island
- Randi Renee Bowersox Peterson, South Carolina
- Rebecca Paige Robinson Vaughn, Tennessee
- Allison Elizabeth Morgan Dunklin, Texas
- Nicole Katharine Kreis Kendall, Utah
- Sarah Christine Borgatti, Virginia
- Kylee Marie Wible Fortygin, Washington

Mrs. Dunklin volunteers her time regularly in her community. She serves on the Board of Trustees for the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic college preparatory school for girls. She regularly fosters animals with the Citizens for Animal Protection and coordinates many regional charity events. Professionally, she is the founder of her own interior design company, offering her more than 15 years of design experience to tailor every detail to each client's specific needs.

Mrs. Dunklin is the daughter of Bob and Brenda Morgan, wife of Bill Dunklin and mother to five children. 🌟

Learn More!

- Go to www.dar.org and sign in as a member.
- Click on “Committees” and then “Junior Membership.”
- Information about the Outstanding Junior Contest is provided in the gray box to the right, below the video.

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Specialty Research Committee Is the Latest Initiative in Recognizing 'Forgotten' Patriots

— By Megan Hamby —

For the past two decades, the DAR has been researching underrepresented and “forgotten” Patriots—specifically those individuals who were African-American and Native American. This started in 2001 with the publication of *Forgotten Patriots—African American and American Indian Patriots of the Revolutionary War: A Guide to Service, Sources, and Studies*, a book that was expanded and republished in 2008.

In 2020, DAR launched an important ongoing effort called the E Pluribus Unum Educational Initiative to increase awareness of often underrepresented Revolutionary War Patriots. (Read more about the initiative in the January/February 2022 issue of *American Spirit*.) As one of the first components of the E Pluribus Unum Educational Initiative, DAR launched a new database called Patriots of Color, which is devoted to the service of Patriots from African-American, Native American, African and mixed-ancestry backgrounds.

In 2022, at the onset of the Pamela Wright Administration, DAR took another step toward recognizing significant but less recognized Patriots by creating the Specialty Research Committee (SRC).

“Prior to 2022, we were a subcommittee under the Lineage Research Committee and we primarily focused on African-American and Spanish research,” said Anthony Startz, National Chair of the SRC. “Mrs. Wright, in her visionary fashion, believed that specialty research needed to be more visible to our members and the public at large. It is important that we all see the whole story of our struggle for independence.”

The SRC has six research teams, each led by a National Vice Chair who helps the team expand its resources and material base. These teams are African-American research, led by Reisha Raney; French research, led by Frederique de Beaumont; French Canadian research, led by Debbie Duay; Jewish research, led by Ellen Kowitt; Native American research, led by Becki Molitor; and Spanish research, led by Molly Long

Fernandez de Mesa. Although each team has unique areas of concentration, they all share similar objectives, which include:

- Creating more avenues for membership as interest in the organization from diverse prospective members grows
- Locating documentation related to new and previously unrecognized Patriots’ contributions to the American Revolution in archives and repositories within the United States and locations in Europe, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Caribbean
- Using tools developed by the specialty research team to educate the public and DAR membership about the contributions of underrepresented Patriots
- Helping and supporting chapters when called upon for assistance in applications or supplemental applications

“One of the main projects our team members are working on are tools to help our membership reach out to diverse communities who may not realize they are eligible for DAR membership,” Ms. Startz said.

For example, she said, from 1779 to 1782, ranchers living along the San Antonio River between San Antonio, Texas, and Goliad, Texas, donated 9,000 to 15,000 head of cattle to Bernardo de Gálvez’s Spanish army and the fight against the British.

“These ranchers are considered Patriots because they contributed to the Revolutionary cause,” Ms. Startz said. “Imagine how many descendants they have today—and how many of those women could join the DAR if only they knew it was possible.”

“We all know the stories of our Founding Fathers,” Ms. Startz continued. “But not everyone has heard the stories of the women who contributed to the American Revolution, or the Spanish, French Canadian, Native American, African-American or Jewish Patriots. We’re working to change that. As more specialty platforms are developed, we anticipate adding additional areas of research.”



Anthony Startz

A Fresh Way to Give

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FRESH WAY TO SUPPORT DAR?

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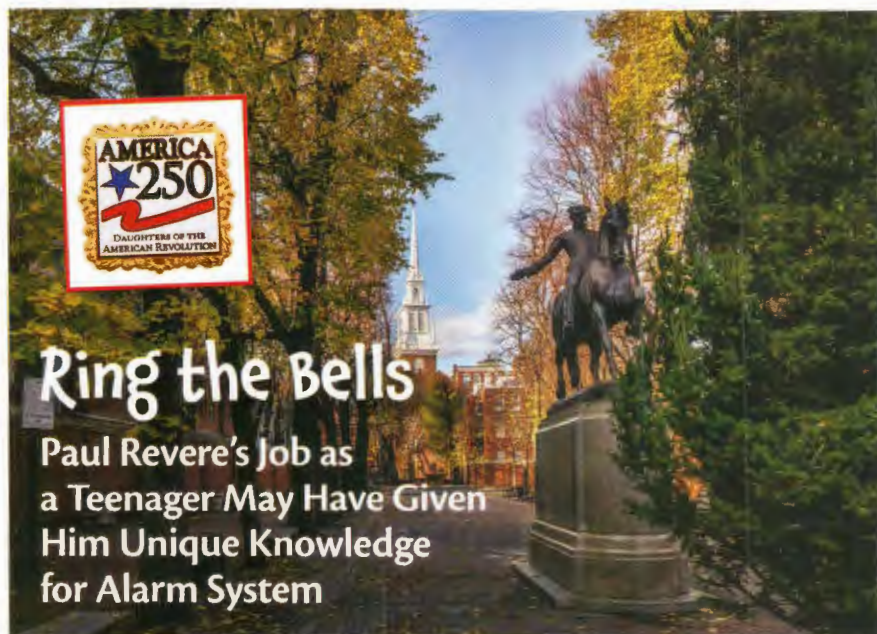
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< The Paul Revere Statue and Old North Church, a Freedom Trail site in Boston, Massachusetts.

Ring the Bells

Paul Revere's Job as a Teenager May Have Given Him Unique Knowledge for Alarm System

The name Paul Revere is synonymous with the American Revolution. Revere is most well known for helping organize an alarm system with lanterns that would alert Colonial militia of a British invasion—a system that was put into action in Massachusetts on April 18, 1775, at the onset of the Revolutionary War.

Just days before, Revere arranged the signal with John Pulling, a member of Christ Church in Boston (now known as the Old North Church). If the British troops marched out of Boston by land, one lantern would be put in the bell tower of Christ Church. If troops departed by boats across the Charles River, two lanterns would be placed in the bell tower.

On the night of April 18, Pulling and church sexton Robert Newman, under the direction of Revere, entered Christ Church and climbed to the top of its bell tower. There they hung two lanterns near the windows and left the church. This signal alerted the townspeople that the British were coming by water toward

the towns of Lexington and Concord. The next day, shots rang out and the Battles of Lexington and Concord began,



launching the start of the American Revolution.

But why exactly did Revere instruct Newman and Pulling to place lanterns in Christ Church as the means of alerting the town? As a teenager, Revere had worked as a bell ringer at Christ Church—even though he attended another church. Years later, he may have used his knowledge of the bell tower to form his plan to warn others of the oncoming British troops.

“While we don’t know for certain, there is a lot of speculation that part of the reason he may have chosen Old North as the tower to hang the signals from is because of his familiarity with the steeple from when he was a bell ringer,” Nikki Stewart, executive director of the Old North Church Foundation, told Boston public radio station WBUR-FM in 2021.

Today, Old North Church is both a National Historic Landmark and an active Episcopal Church congregation. It is Boston’s oldest church building and longest-serving Episcopal Church congregation. Beneath the church is a crypt where about 1,100 individuals were buried between the crypt’s opening in 1732 and its final closing in the 1860s. The crypt and the tower where Revere rang bells as a teenager were part of the tours offered during the Boston Massacre 250th Anniversary Commemoration in March 2020. This was the first commemorative event offered on the Road to 250. The NSDAR Pilgrim Mother Fountain Rededication in Plymouth, Massachusetts, followed in November 2021. 🕒



Remembering the Bicentennial

Looking Back at the 200th Anniversary of the United States of America

As we gear up for our nation's 250th Anniversary in 2026, let's revisit the Bicentennial celebrations of 1976.

Nationwide events included the Freedom Train, a steam locomotive-drawn, 26-car exhibition of American artifacts that toured the 48 contiguous states. President Gerald Ford visited the Old North Church in Boston, Massachusetts, where, according to the website of his presidential library and museum, he "lit a third lantern in recognition of the nation's



President Gerald Ford welcomes 100 new American citizens in a Bicentennial naturalization ceremony at Monticello on July 5, 1976.

third century." (See our story about Paul Revere and the Old North Church on the prior page.) President Ford also delivered an address from Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, sites of the battles that ignited the Revolutionary War. On July 4, he spoke at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and initiated the ringing of Bicentennial bells across the nation from the flight deck of the USS *Forrestal* in New York Harbor.

NSDAR focused on the Bicentennial from the onset of President General Sara (Sally) Roddis Jones' Administration in 1974. At her installation, Mrs. Jones said, "The success of the Bicentennial will ... depend on what each one of us can do in our own community and State to revitalize the great principles on which this Country was built." Her Administration planned a series of Bicentennial-themed murals for the U.S. Capitol and authorized commemorative spoons and charms.

Jane Farwell Smith, who succeeded Mrs. Jones and served 1975–1977, was President General during the actual celebrations. Under Mrs. Smith, NSDAR commissioned 16 murals and 32 vignettes for the Capitol. The Society also received official designation as an authorized Bicentennial organization. Local chapters participated in celebrations including quilt shows and wagon train reenactments. The DAR saw record membership and growth during 1976–1977.

'A Joyous, Happy, Community Event'

Laura Druker, National Chair of NSDAR Membership, was 13 in the summer of 1976. She recalls the prolonged celebration in her hometown of Owosso, Michigan, as "a joyous, happy, community event" that enveloped local schools, the community and her family in patriotic pride.

School history lessons embraced crafts and other fun activities tied to the Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence, as well as songs from the era. Streets and storefronts were festooned with red, white and blue, and the state's Bicentennial license plate remains etched in Mrs. Druker's memory. "Everything was about the Bicentennial," she said. "My mom belonged to an arts guild, and they painted the fire hydrants downtown to look like minutemen!"

During her family's trip to New England that summer, she had her first "genealogical experience" when she found her great-grandfather's name in a book in the local historical society library in Dedham, Massachusetts. "History came alive," she said. She has since discovered nine Patriots in her lineage, including Eliphalet Hyde (1744–1825) of Connecticut, who responded to the Lexington alarm on April 19, 1775.

With 250th Anniversary celebrations less than three years away, the plans and anticipation are ramping up. DAR urges local chapters to take advantage of America250 as "an exceptional opportunity for community involvement ... through meaningful local projects and events." Possibilities include helping neighbors explore their family histories, including any Patriot connections; spreading the word about DAR and its mission; and fostering local residents' pride in their communities' contributions to American freedom and progress.

"I hope we can recapture that same excitement we had in 1976," Mrs. Druker said. "I want to live it again." 🇺🇸



Laura Druker

Genealogical Education Programs Help Daughters Stay Up to Date on Application Processes

Are you interested in learning more about genealogy? The DAR's Genealogy Department offers several Genealogical Education Programs (GEPs) to help members stay up to date on documentation standards for DAR applications.

In the chart below, we highlight the key features of each course.

	GEP 1	GEP 2	GEP 3	GEP 4	GEP 5	GEP 6	GEP 7
Title of Course	Introduction to Genealogy Research for DAR Applications	Applying Genealogical Research Techniques to DAR Applications	Advanced Techniques for Resolving Problems With Lineage or Service on DAR Records	DNA and the DAR: Using DNA as a Piece of the Evidence for a DAR Application	eApps: The Beginner's Guide to Electronic Applications	Registrar Training Course (This class is open only to current registrars.)	Mid-Level Review Training Program
What You'll Learn	How to locate genealogical documents, identify specific pieces of genealogical evidence, and evaluate evidence within the context of criteria required for DAR applications	How to analyze lineage documentation, identify acceptable types and sources of Revolutionary War service, and prepare application and documentation according to current DAR procedures	How to find alternative sources, use indirect evidence in applications, identify service for a specific ancestor, and resolve complex service problems	Current policies, guidelines and procedures for submitting DNA evidence as part of the documentation for a DAR application	How to prepare and submit an electronic application, prepare the lineage and documentation for eApp, navigate the e-membership website, and submit your eApp	A compilation of the most important lessons from the first three GEP courses, as well as an introduction to the role of Chapter Registrar	The necessary skills to qualify as a Mid-Level Reviewer for electronic applications
Number of Lessons	7	9	12	8	5	12	4
Prerequisites	None	GEP 1	GEP 1 & 2	None	None	None	None, GEP 1-3 encouraged
Cost	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$25	Free	\$10
Length of Course	7 hours	9 hours	12 hours	5 hours	5 hours	12 hours	4 hours
Time to Complete Course	90 days	90 days	90 days	90 days	90 days	One year	90 days

To register for a course, visit dar.org and sign in as a member. Click on "Genealogy" toward the top of the page in black letters. Look for Genealogy Education Programs (GEP) listed under "Applications and Supplementals."

Story of Her Life

Florida Daughter Kitty Slattery's writing career spans five decades and countless inspirational stories. By Lena Anthony

When Kitty Slattery looks back on her career as an inspirational writer and the hundreds of articles and many books that she has authored since 1977, a few projects stand out as particularly memorable to her.

One is the essay she wrote in the aftermath of 9/11. At the time of the attack, she was on a New York City train making her way to the Guideposts office, as she did every other weekday morning. A typical morning quickly turned into anything but as she scrambled to get in touch with family members, including her husband, Tom, who also worked in the city, and her daughter, Katy, who was then a student at New York University.

In the essay, titled "Important Things," she provides a harrowing, minute-by-minute account of discovering her family was safe and tells how, once they were all home, she hung the American Flag over their front door.

Another of her favorites describes the history of that Flag, which was not just any American Flag, but the one that covered the casket carrying her father, who was a World War II veteran.

"When I was a child, his patriotism, which was so old-fashioned and unapologetic, actually embarrassed me," Mrs. Slattery said. "It took growing up to realize what a gift it was."

So, what is her favorite piece she has ever written?

"That's easy," she said. "It's the one on Fred Rogers."

Mrs. Slattery is referring to the 1980 *Guideposts* article "by" Rogers but written by her that details the relationship between Rogers and his grandfather, who at the time was suffering from dementia and could no longer recognize his beloved grandson. This article revealed that Rogers' grandfather was the inspiration for the phrase "I like you just the way you are," which closed every episode of the award-winning "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood" children's television program.

"I didn't realize it was a scoop at the time," Mrs. Slattery said. "But Fred told me a wonderful story about how his mother and aunts didn't want him climbing outside because he would scrape his knees and get dirty. When he came in from playing, his grandfather would tell him he loved him just the way he was, scrapes and all. That day I learned that he was the real deal. He was such an encourager, not just to children, but to everyone he met."

Mrs. Slattery retired from *Guideposts* in 2021, after a 45-year career.

Although she is officially retired, she can't help but pitch a good story idea when she sees one. Lately, she has been drawing inspiration from her wooded backyard in Bedford, New Hampshire, which attracts all sorts of furry and feathery



visitors—bears, beavers, bluebirds, you name it. She and her husband moved there in 2017, where they live close by to their children, Katy and Brinck, and grandson, Sebastian.

"I grew up roaming the forests in Medfield, Massachusetts, and now I get to experience the same thing with my precious grandson," she said. "It's been wonderful."

Mrs. Slattery also has a home in Vero Beach, Florida, where she's a member of Treasure Coast Chapter. A longtime member of the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, she discovered a love for all things DAR in New Canaan, Connecticut, where she previously lived for many years.

"There are so many things I love about DAR, but above all I appreciate the fellowship," she said. "DAR has brought me so many wonderful friendships. And when you're new to town and might not know many people, DAR is a way to become instantly engaged with your new community." 🌟

Beauty From Wreckage

**The New Jersey Period Room in Memorial Continental Hall
Features Salvaged Wood From HMS *Augusta*** By Bill Hudgins

DAR's Memorial Continental Hall contains 30 period rooms interpreting the American home between 1690 and 1940. Of these rooms, the one sponsored by the New Jersey State Society is perhaps the most unusual. Its paneling and furniture were made from wood salvaged from the British warship HMS *Augusta*, which ran aground on the banks of the Delaware River on the evening of October 22, 1777, before exploding and sinking the following morning.

American sailors salvaged what they could from the wreckage, including some cannons, cannonballs and other gear, and dumped the rest in the river in an effort to keep it out of British hands. A storm and the presence of the British fleet halted further salvage efforts.

There the wreckage lay for almost a century, where it became a navigation hazard and a source of local myth. Locals believed that the ship had carried a fortune in gold aboard. These rumors inspired five men to raise the wreck in 1869, and haul it to a point just offshore from Gloucester City, New Jersey. There was no gold, so to recoup costs the salvage team hid the hull behind a canvas screen and charged admission for people to view the remains. Interest waned, and the group abandoned the project, according to a 2014 essay in the *Military Collector & Historian: Journal of the Company of Military Historians* titled "Darkened by the Tides and Time: The History and

Material Culture of His Majesty's Ship *Augusta*" by Tyler Rudd Putman.

Augusta's remains lay in shallow water and were visible and accessible at low tide. Souvenir hunters combed the wreckage for artifacts and found miscellaneous items such as silver spoons, cannonballs, a small keg of butter and buttons, Putman writes. Others took away pieces of the oak wood and made them into small and large keepsakes such as crosses, gavels and chairs.

Salvaging the Wood for Memorial Continental Hall

The construction of Memorial Continental Hall between 1904 and 1911 opened a new chapter for *Augusta*. State Societies were asked to contribute to the effort by adopting a room. In 1908, the New Jersey Society DAR proposed sponsoring a 17th-century themed room paneled and furnished with wood salvaged from the *Augusta* wreckage, said Patrick Sheary, curator of furnishings at the DAR Museum. New Jersey Daughters raised about \$1,600 to salvage a selection of oak timbers and have them made into paneling and furniture.

The project was led by New Jersey State Regent Ellen Mecum and Ellen Matlock of Ann Whitall DAR Chapter. In



her last report as State Regent, Mrs. Mecum stated Edward Pearce

Casey, architect of Memorial Continental Hall, had to be persuaded to alter the plans to accommodate the use of salvaged wood.

Salvaging the wood may have been the easiest part since it was readily accessible at low tide. After 130 years of soaking in the Delaware River's brackish water and being exposed to the elements at low tide, the wood had taken on an oxidized dark brown color.

Before it could be made into anything, the oak was allowed to dry for two years before a sawmill began cutting it into lumber. According to an article in the March 6, 1909, issue of *The Index: Pittsburgh's Illustrated Weekly*, Miss Matlock told the Pittsburgh DAR Chapter that the wood was being made into "one settee, three arm chairs of one pattern and two arm chairs of another, six side chairs, one bench and one lectern. All the pieces are large and most elaborately carved. No effort to change the beautiful dark color of the wood made by time and the tides was attempted." The salvaged timbers were also fashioned into 7 foot 4 inch high wainscoting.

In the 1930s, the room was designated a period room so today's visitors can view the interior from the door. 🌸



William G. Pomeroy Foundation Helps DAR Place Markers Nationwide

To celebrate the upcoming 250th anniversary of the United States, the DAR has announced a collaboration with the William G. Pomeroy Foundation to establish a new historic marker program commemorating points of interest significant to the American Revolution.

"This is a five-year program in which the Pomeroy Foundation will pay for at least 250 historic markers across the country," said Suzanne Heske, Historian General. "However, our goal is for all 250 markers to be placed before the end of the Wright Administration."

The markers will have a blue background with tan letters, colors that represent and honor those worn by

General George Washington's regiment during the Revolutionary War. Each marker will have the DAR Insignia at the top, as well as the program's name, "Revolutionary America 1775–1783."

The first markers are expected to be installed and dedicated beginning this year. All DAR chapters are encouraged to submit an application upon the identification of a significant point of interest.

Markers will be awarded for sites that have not already been recognized with war memorials, statues,

signage and other commemorations, Ms. Heske said.

To apply for a "Revolutionary America 1775–1783" marker, chapters



About the William G. Pomeroy Foundation

The William G. Pomeroy Foundation is a private, philanthropic organization with two areas of particular interest. The first is historic preservation and research. The Pomeroy Foundation is the nation's leading funder of historic roadside markers, **awarding nearly 2,000 grants** for markers and bronze plaques in 46 states and Washington, D.C. The second is to fund programs specifically related to blood cancers. The Pomeroy Foundation has helped organize hundreds of bone marrow drives and has **registered more than 26,000 people** on the Be the Match bone marrow registry.

should email the Office of the Historian General at RevolutionaryAmerica@dar.org.

Ella Young Atwell: Champion of the DAR Schools

By Sammy Lackner, DAR School National Vice Chair

Ella Young Atwell joined the Captain William Sanders DAR Chapter in Port Arthur, Texas, as a Founding Member in 1938. She was born in Louisiana in 1893, and around 1912, her family settled in Port Arthur, where she met and married Charles Simpson Atwell. Charles worked as a civil engineer in the early days of the Texas oil boom, and the Atwells traveled the globe as part of his work with Texaco.

Ella and Charles did not have children of their own, but instead were devoted to helping the children of others. During their lives, they built a library, financed a dormitory



at Crossnore, and gave generously to many of the DAR Schools. Charles passed away in 1961, and Ella in 1989. In April 2006, NSDAR received a wire transfer of \$12,706,944.83 from Ella's estate. The interest from her gift is split between Crossnore and the Kate Duncan School each quarter. Her fund pays for school employees, curriculum, maintenance, sports programs and more. The fund now amounts to more than \$20 million!

Mrs. Atwell's impact on NSDAR, and especially on the DAR School Committee, is incalculable. Want to learn more about Ella's amazing life and enduring legacy? Check out the next issue of the *DAR School Sparkler* newsletter, available on the DAR School Committee Page on dar.org.

Online Design and Printing Services Take Your Chapter's Message to a Broader Audience

By Jeff Walter



Mass communication in Colonial times could be complicated. Colonists wishing to publicly disseminate news, share ideas, express opinions or galvanize a movement typically turned to the printing press, which reproduced text and images on newspapers, broadsides, flags and more using a woodcut or a copper plate.

These days getting the word out is so much simpler! Daughters have at their disposal an array of online design, printing and publishing tools for creating attention-grabbing publicity and marketing materials. Possibilities include:

- Signs or banners celebrating Constitution Week
- Flyers or posters promoting DAR chapter events or community commemorations
- Event invitations and tickets
- Business cards
- Greeting cards thanking veterans
- Membership recruitment cards
- Calendars and gifts
- Shirts, hats, mugs, bags, pens and other goods branded with the chapter name and DAR logo for member use or resale

Online printing companies offer free templates, art and graphics—along with expert advice from designers and other pros—to enable easy creation of these and other products.



VistaPrint (vistaprint.com) targets small businesses and individuals with its services, which revolve around the creation of physical and digital marketing products. Investopedia ranked it “best overall” among online printing services in 2022. Since its founding in 1995, VistaPrint has steadily built its catalog of customizable marketing products into clothing, office and technology accessories, drinkware, lifestyle items, and even snacks and candies.

Basic membership is free, giving you access to unbranded products and packaging, as well as an exclusive customer care team. Whether you're creating cards, banners, signs, clothing or other items, choose from a variety of templates, styles, colors and schemes or upload your own design. For a fee, you can have a professional modify an existing design or create something original from scratch.

Canva

Canva (canva.com) is committed to enabling creative design. Features include a curved text generator, photo effects, an image enhancer, and tools for recording, trimming and converting online videos. The free option offers more than 250,000 free templates and 1 million free stock photos and graphics, as well as free fonts, videos, graphics and audio tracks. There's a drag-and-drop editor, plus the ability to edit existing files, to collaborate, and to share designs with a click. You also get 5 gigabytes of cloud storage to safeguard your designs indefinitely for future use.

With Canva Pro (\$119.99 a year), you get access to more than 100 million premium stock photos, videos, graphics and audio; unlimited features, folders and premium content; more than 600,000 premium templates; the ability to resize designs and remove image backgrounds; branding kits; social media content scheduling to eight platforms; 1 terabyte of cloud storage; and increased customer support.

MOO

MOO (moo.com) made its name with premium business cards for corporate customers and has expanded its offerings to include branded products such as stickers, notebooks and water bottles.

Its Business Boost plan (\$99 a year) gives you design support including help creating a unique template for your brand, preferential pricing and discounts, and an easy-to-use platform. Business Advanced (\$299 a year) adds full brand control with a centrally managed platform; the ability to upload unlimited design templates for simplified ordering; multi-user, multi-location ordering; premium business stationery and print products; consistent support from your own account manager; and corporate-level pricing and VIP offers.

With all these options an arm's length away, it doesn't matter whether you have design experience: Just let your imagination run wild. You can find the resources you need to bring your vision to life, creating professional-quality printed materials that communicate your message and fit your budget. 🍷

Please cut along the dotted line and keep in your purse for when you encounter prospective DAR members.



Have a Patriot Ancestor?

When you join the DAR, you enter a group of more than 190,000 women who form lifelong bonds, honor their Revolutionary ancestors, and promote historic preservation, education and patriotism in their communities.

Scan the QR Code on the back of this card for more information.



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Ideas, Ideas, Ideas!

Engage in Our Collective DAR Mission of
Historic Preservation, Education and Patriotism

Tea, Anyone?

Teas have many purposes, such as raising funds for projects, publications or charity. Consider hosting a "Gratitude Tea" to celebrate your lifelong chapter members, especially those who contributed significantly to the strength and vitality of your chapter over many years. Have them share their treasured DAR memories and thank them for their service. *



Support Children in Need

For a Women's Issues Project in Service to America, consider tying fleece throw blankets for children in homeless or domestic abuse shelters. Kits are available online with all sorts of fun colors and patterns that will delight the recipient. *



Scan this QR Code to learn how
to become a member of our
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DAR
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Prepare for the Patriotic Holidays Ahead

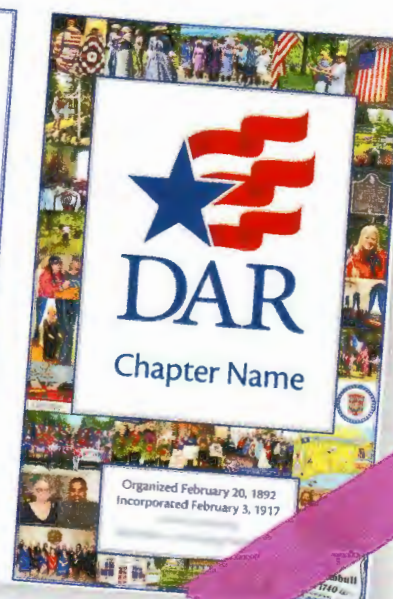
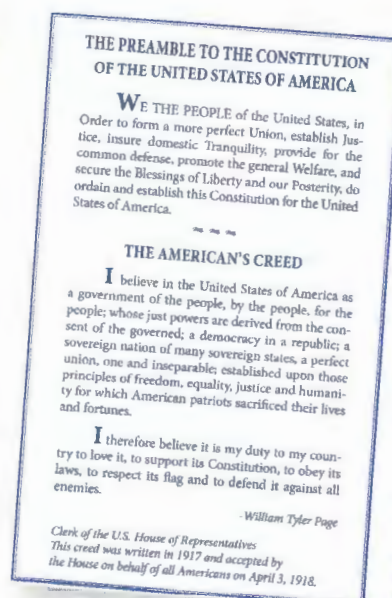
Consider funding an effort to have U.S. Flags mounted to each lamppost or facade of each building along your town's main streets. The Flags must be all-weather Flags lit by a light source at night. A Connecticut Daughter, Meredith Bach, executed this idea in her hometown. She is shown perched on a ladder below a newly installed Flag, surrounded by town officials and members of the town's highway department who install the Flags before every Memorial Day weekend. A town employee fashioned the metal Flag holders on his home workbench over many nights.



Banners that honor your town's veterans are incredibly meaningful. Band together with the local VFW, Blue Star or Gold Star Mothers group or your local Children of the American Revolution Society to design, print and hang veteran banners from lampposts in your town before and on Veterans Day. Offer to do research to ensure that all-weather banners are created for your town's earliest Patriots. Past Curator General Jennie Rehnberg spearheaded the project in her town and says, "I am already working on next year. The response has been very rewarding, particularly when families contact me and share their photographs of their loved ones standing next to the banners". *

Preserve Chapter Memories

Consider using your chapter's next yearbook cover as a repository for last year's most inspiring chapter photos and accolades so members may enjoy them. The concept requires use of the DAR modern-day logo and not the DAR Insignia because of the rules regarding its publication. This cover was designed using Photoshop. *





From

FRANCE

With Love

Lady Liberty, a Colossal Thank-You From a Longtime Friend and Ally of America, Continues to Inspire People Around the World

By Jeff Walter

When the French ship *Isère* arrived in New York Harbor in June 1885, it was delivering a colossal statue titled *Liberty Enlightening the World*. This heartfelt gift from the French people quickly became a cherished landmark to Americans—and a welcoming beacon to immigrants from all over the world.

In the 138 years since, the Statue of Liberty, as we know it, has undergone multiple face-lifts, repairs and modifications. It has weathered a hurricane (Sandy in 2012), a pandemic, two acts of terrorism (9/11 and the 1916 Black Tom attack by German saboteurs), and countless lightning strikes. Still this expression of France's gratitude for



Monumental Facts

- Lady Liberty is 151 feet tall from her base to the torch; her height is 305 feet when her pedestal and foundation are included.
- There are 377 steps to the crown: 215 from the main lobby to the top of the pedestal, and 162 from Lady Liberty's feet to her crown. Visitors can bypass the pedestal steps by taking an elevator to its observation deck.
- The crown has 25 windows.
- The statue contains 31 tons of copper and 125 tons of steel, with 27,000 tons of concrete in the foundation.
- The copper skin's distinctive green patina is a result of oxidation.

America stands tall and proud. Worldwide, Lady Liberty continues to inspire as a symbol of freedom, democracy and the opportunity to pursue a better life.

The DAR has been privileged to support the preservation of this national treasure.

A Commemoration of Friendship and Freedom

France and the U.S. have a long history of mutual admiration and assistance. French philosophers such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the Baron de Montesquieu inspired Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers to action. The French were indispensable allies to the Patriots during the Revolutionary War, supplying troops, the Marquis de Lafayette, munitions and uniforms, among other aid. The shared victory over the British emboldened the French Revolution, which Jefferson, then U.S. minister to France, and other Americans supported.

America's abolition of slavery in the mid-1800s heightened the French people's respect for their overseas friends. The Civil War had only recently ended when French historian and poet Édouard de Laboulaye, an ardent abolitionist, proposed the creation of a monument commemorating the United States' upcoming 100th anniversary.

Such an endeavor took time, money and the involvement of many committed people. Laboulaye's sculptor friend Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, while conceptualizing the design, traveled to the United States in the early 1870s to glean ideas, generate support and find a suitable location.

Bartholdi's vision was rich in symbolism. Liberty would be personified as a goddess holding in her left hand a tablet bearing

(in Roman numerals) the date July 4, 1776, the day the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and in her right hand a torch of enlightenment. The rays of her crown would call to mind the sun, the seven seas and the seven continents. A broken chain and shackles at her feet would signify the end of slavery.

The statue would be constructed of a hammered copper skin covering a steel frame designed by Eugène Viollet-le-Duc and, after his unexpected death, Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel, still years away from his eponymous Paris tower.

Fundraising, Presentation, Delivery and Dedication

While the French government contributed no funding, the French citizenry responded to the call, raising \$250,000 over several years to pay for the statue's casting. Financing for the pedestal would have to come from Americans, who initially were lukewarm to the idea.

While 1876 was the target for presenting the gift, only the right forearm and torch were completed by that time. This section of the statue was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia that year, and in New York City's Madison Square from 1877 to 1882, raising awareness and money.

Newspaper publisher Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* joined the effort, successfully urging readers to contribute the needed money for the pedestal. Construction of the granite pedestal, designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt, began in 1884 at the chosen site: inside Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island (known since 1956 as Liberty Island).

Meanwhile, construction of the Statue of Liberty was completed in France, and in a ceremony in Paris on July 4, 1884, it was presented to Levi Morton, the American minister to France (and future vice president under Benjamin Harrison).

After the statue's delivery to these shores on June 17, 1885—in 350 pieces packed into 214 crates—the pedestal was completed in April 1886. On October 28 of that year, President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue as thousands watched.

'The New Colossus' Beckons

The welcoming words of Emma Lazarus' sonnet "The New Colossus" are today considered an inseparable feature of the Statue of Liberty. But it was 1903 before the poem, written in 1883 for an auction to raise money for the pedestal, was cast onto a bronze plaque and affixed to a wall inside the pedestal. It reads:

*Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"*

The Statue of Liberty's proximity to Ellis Island, America's primary station for the processing of immigrants for more than six decades, made those words particularly poignant. From January 1, 1892, when the facility opened, until November 1924,



Left to right: Daughters participated in the Statue of Liberty NSDAR Gala on July 4, 1986. At the 95th Continental Congress, President General Sarah King presented a check representing donations given by Daughters to restore the Statue of Liberty.

more than 12 million immigrants passed through its doors in search of a new beginning. In 1924, legislation transformed Ellis Island into a detention and deportation facility for illegal immigrations, and in 1954 the station was closed.

DAR Does Its Part With 'Liberty Love Day'

There have been multiple modifications and restorations to Lady Liberty over the years. In the mid-1980s, DAR threw itself behind efforts to raise money for renovation and preservation efforts in conjunction with the statue's centennial anniversary. Architects, engineers and conservation experts determined that repairs were needed to the copper skin, iron framework, torch, crown and more. The June/July 1984 issue of *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* promoted "Liberty Love Day," a one-day coordinated NSDAR fundraiser set for Valentine's Day 1985. The global campaign, which encouraged members to donate \$1 or more and also to seek contributions from at least five nonmembers, ultimately raised more than \$500,000 for the restoration.

In a speech before the Washington Club on September 24, 1985, President General Sarah M. King explained the NSDAR's

'Liberty Enlightening the World' Indeed!

Hundreds of Lady Liberty replicas can be found worldwide, including three others in New York City: inside the Metropolitan Museum of Art, outside the Brooklyn Museum and outside 667 Madison Avenue. A replica on loan from France's National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts is on display until 2031 at the French ambassador's residence in Washington, D.C. Other notable replicas include at least a dozen in Paris, France, and multiple versions in Brazil. Another stands in Japan's Tokyo Bay, while the original Legoland in Billund, Denmark, boasts one constructed from 400,000 Lego bricks.



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commitment to the restoration: "One of our purposes is to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments. ... Miss Liberty is revered by proud Americans as one of their icons."

Liberty Weekend on July 3–4, 1986, was a grand celebration of the restoration, featuring a gala opening ceremony, a parade of naval vessels and tall ships, a concert, fireworks and more. Mrs. King, by then Honorary President General, and President General Ann Davison Duffie Fleck represented NSDAR at the festivities.

The latest infrastructure project for the Statue of Liberty, announced in September 2022, will make drainage and safety improvements to help preserve the structure and enhance visitor access to historic Fort Wood, the foundation for the statue and its pedestal.

What You'll Find When You Visit

The statue, designated as a national monument in 1924, has been under the care of the National Park Service since 1933. The park includes not only the statue but also Liberty Island and nearby Ellis Island.

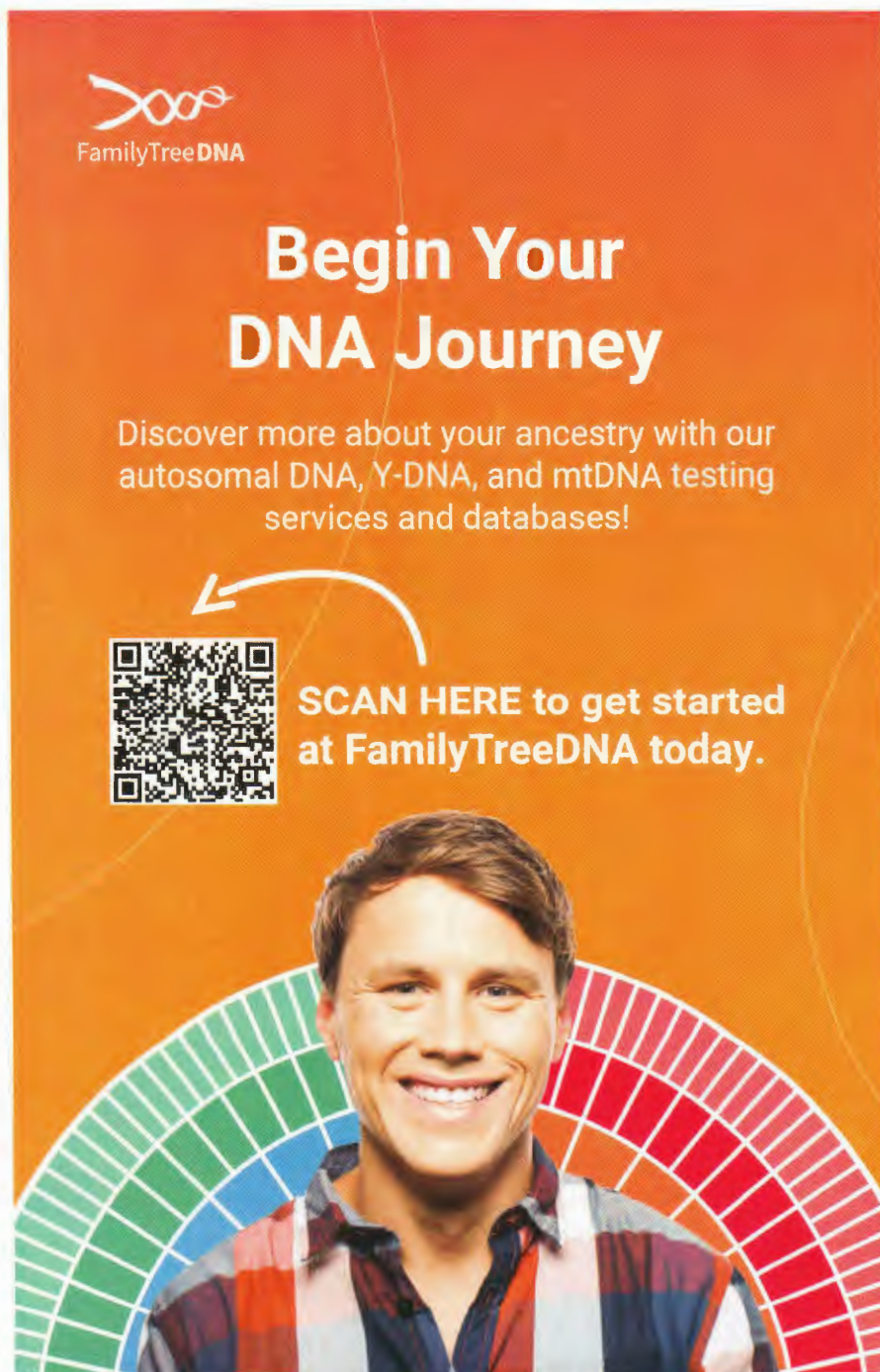
The Statue of Liberty Museum, which opened in May 2019, houses three interactive galleries. The Immersive Theater, a 10-minute multimedia presentation, includes a virtual fly-through inside the statue. The Engagement Gallery offers insights into its design, fabrication and construction. Visitors can also see the original torch, removed from the statue in 1984.

The Ellis Island National Museum of Immigration uses photographs, heirlooms and searchable historic records to tell the story of American immigration.

Statue City Cruises is the only authorized provider of ferry service to the two islands. Visitors must make reservations. Ferry tickets include access to both museums; admission to the pedestal and to the statue's crown each require separate reservations.

More than 1.5 million people visited the Statue of Liberty in 2021, according to Statista. This was an increase of almost a million people from 2020, when the coronavirus took a toll. Attendance topped 4 million in every year during 2014–2019. 🌐

ADVERTISEMENT



The advertisement has an orange background. At the top left is the FamilyTreeDNA logo, which consists of a stylized 'X' made of three loops above the text 'FamilyTreeDNA'. In the center, the text 'Begin Your DNA Journey' is written in large, white, sans-serif font. Below this, in a smaller white font, is the text 'Discover more about your ancestry with our autosomal DNA, Y-DNA, and mtDNA testing services and databases!'. A white curved arrow points from this text down to a square QR code. To the right of the QR code, the text 'SCAN HERE to get started at FamilyTreeDNA today.' is written in white. At the bottom of the ad is a photograph of a smiling man with short brown hair, wearing a red, white, and blue plaid shirt. Behind him is a large, semi-circular graphic composed of many small, colored rectangular segments in shades of green, blue, and red.

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★ TRAVEL LOG ★

The Beauty of the Bay State

By Elizabeth Mariani Mubarek



Fort Pickering
Lighthouse in Salem,
Massachusetts



If your ideal travel itinerary includes some of the earliest sites in America's pre-Colonial and Revolutionary War history; a beach vacation with brilliant lighthouses and quaint seaside towns known for lobster rolls and clam chowder; or a spring hike in the Berkshire Mountains, Massachusetts is the destination for you.

One benefit of visiting Massachusetts is its size: It is about 190 miles across from east to west and 110 miles from north to south, which makes it the sixth-smallest U.S. state by land area. That makes it fairly easy for travelers to get a sense of the overall spirit and culture of various parts of the state within a short visit.

Despite its size, Massachusetts is diverse in both its cultural and natural landscapes. It boasts the third-highest population density of any state, and a social history represented by cultural expression, ethnic traditions and racial diversity. Varied landscapes also intersect within the state. A few hours' journey will transport visitors to the beaches and salt marshes of the eastern parts of the state; the mountainous vistas of the west; and the rolling hills full of woodlands, farms and waterways in between.

Tourists can also visit urban centers such as Boston, Lowell and Worcester—each enveloped by its own historic and

collective cultures—as well as the peaceful scenery and artistic impressions of towns such as Stockbridge and Lenox.

Let's take a historic trip through Massachusetts—traveling across the beautiful Bay State.

Massachusetts Bay— What's in a Name?

Massachusetts, which has several bays shaping its coastline, is nicknamed "the Bay State."

"Massachusetts" is an Algonquian word that roughly translates to "at the great hill." The original inhabitants of the region were tribes of the Algonquian nation, including the Patuxet, the Nipmuc, the Massachusett and the Wampanoag, among others.

The Wampanoag were the native inhabitants of what eventually became Plimoth Colony (now known as the town of Plymouth) when the Pilgrims first landed in 1620. These tribes relied on hunting and fishing, as well as cultivating distinct crops such as beans, corn and squash, which were new to European settlers.

Today, a trip to Plimoth Patuxet Museums offers an immersive experience into daily life in the 17th century. Visitors can watch staff cook and work, as well as learn about the Indigenous heritage of the region. They can also tour a recreation of the early Plimoth Colony and the *Mayflower II*, a full-scale reproduction of the original ship that carried the

Pilgrims to Massachusetts Bay ([plimoth.org](https://www.plimoth.org)).

One of the most beloved areas of Massachusetts is Cape Cod, which includes charming and historic towns such as Provincetown, Chatham, Eastham, Yarmouth, Wellfleet, Orleans, Truro, Falmouth and Sandwich—Cape Cod's oldest town, which warrants a visit to the Sandwich Glass Museum ([sandwichglassmuseum.org](https://www.sandwichglassmuseum.org)).

Many companies offer whale charters and boat tours of the Cape Cod Bay area, providing opportunities for a sunset cruise or a chance to observe the beautiful sandy beaches and numerous lighthouses from the sea. The Steamship Authority offers regular ferries to the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket ([steamshipauthority.com](https://www.steamshipauthority.com)).

In Martha's Vineyard, with gingerbread cottages at the heart of it, visit the village of Oak Bluffs. When slavery was abolished, Black men and women settled in Oak Bluffs and created a thriving community. Visit the island of Nantucket to

catch a glimpse of the iconic Brant Point Lighthouse. Be sure to visit the Nantucket Whaling Museum to engross yourself in the community's history as the whaling capital of the world, made even more famous through its connection to Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* (nha.org/visit/museums-and-tours/whaling-museum/).

The North and the South Shores

The North and South shores of the state have distinct personalities, including thousands of original 16th- and 17th-century historic homes worth visiting.

On the South Shore in Hingham, just north of the Cape, you will find the Benjamin Lincoln House, which has stood for more than 350 years and is named for Continental Army Major General Benjamin Lincoln (1733–1810) (hinghamhistorical.org/benjamin-lincoln-house/). This house was maintained by the Lincoln family for 11 generations and is a favorite local site of Hingham resident Beatrice Carolyn Nutt, State Regent of the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the American Revolution (MDAR).

The house recently sold to the Hingham Historical Society, which raised the funds needed to acquire and endow the property and ensure it remains a town treasure, according to Mrs. Nutt. It is open to the public by appointment.

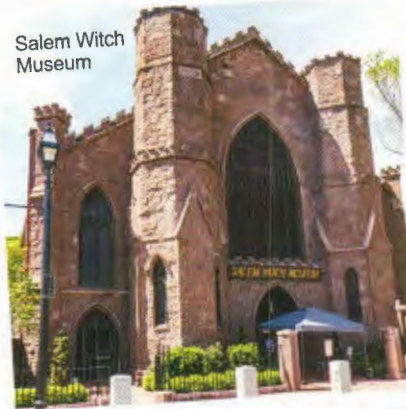
Though the MDAR has no state society-run properties, individual chapters of the MDAR maintain and manage seven properties across the state. Nearby in Attleboro, the MDAR is represented through its proud ownership and care of the Peck House, a house that, originally built in 1723, has witnessed much of Massachusetts' history and growth (massdar.org/mdar-properties).

"The story of the Peck House is an example of resilience and perseverance. It's a little house that won't quit," Mrs. Nutt said. "I think it's a tribute to the Massachusetts Daughters' coming together and serving this purpose to keep this property going and restore and maintain it. The stewardship to preserve and maintain a historic house is an incredible opportunity and responsibility."

Travel to the Cape Ann region of the North Shore for a quick visit to seaside towns such as Gloucester, Marblehead, Newburyport and Rockport. Visitors to Salem can take in the



House of Seven Gables



Salem Witch Museum

mystical atmosphere of the Salem Witch Museum (salemwitchmuseum.com), and the Salem Witch Trials Memorial at Proctor's Ledge. They can also appreciate the literary fame of the House of the Seven Gables (7gables.org), the prominent art exhibitions at the Peabody Essex Museum (pem.org), and the Salem Maritime National Historic Site (nps.gov/sama/index.htm), highlight-

ing 600 years of Massachusetts maritime history and global connections.

The Road to Revolution

Boston, situated on the Massachusetts Bay at Boston Harbor, is the capital of Massachusetts, the state's most populous city, and the financial and cultural center of New England. Because of Revolutionary War events such as the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, it has also built a reputation for its historic sites.

The best way to see the highlights of Boston's history is to follow The Freedom Trail (thefreedomtrail.org), a 2.5-mile pathway through the city that hits 16 major historic sites of national significance, including Old North Church (oldnorth.com), the Old State House (nps.gov/bost/learn/historyculture/osh.htm) and the USS Constitution (ussconstitutionmuseum.org).

Traveling west to the towns of Lexington and Concord will help tourists dig deeper into the events of April 19, 1775, when the first shots of the American Revolution were fired. Those familiar with the DAR Museum Period Rooms will enjoy visiting the Hancock-Clarke House and its Hancock Adams Room, on which the Massachusetts Room was based

(lexingtonhistory.org/hancock-clarke-house). This is where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying as guests when Paul Revere raced up to warn of advancing British Regulars.

The 5-mile Battle Road Trail, part of Minute Man National Historical Park, takes visitors on a trek from Lexington to Concord, highlighting hallowed historic markers along the way, including the Paul Revere capture site and the Old North Bridge in Concord (nps.gov/mima/planyourvisit/the-battle-road-trail.htm).

Concord's claim to fame is not only Revolutionary history—it also has a rich literary legacy. It boasts close ties to Emerson, Thoreau and the Alcott family, as well as Harriet Lothrop, founder of the Children of the American Revolution. The final resting place of these writers can be found at Authors Ridge in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery (concordma.gov/1956/Sleepy-Hollow-Cemetery). A walk around the world-famous Walden Pond is also worth the trip (mass.gov/locations/walden-pond-state-reservation).



of the 19th century (nps.gov/lowe/planyourvisit/index.htm). Lowell is also known for its many festivals and cultural events, celebrating the global heritage of its extremely diverse

A Different Kind of Revolution

Travelers continuing west will encounter some of Massachusetts' Industrial Revolution history. Lowell National Historical Park recounts innovation and engineering history by highlighting the textile mills and immigrant history of the 19th century.

While Lowell might be one of the more recognizable names, dozens of other "mill towns" made names for themselves in this era, including Worcester, Haverhill, Hudson, Fitchburg and Grafton—many of which are experiencing commercial revitalizations of their historic downtown areas.

These towns have rich and storied histories, and visitors can experience the renaissance of many buildings that have been repurposed into new businesses, eateries and craft breweries.

In Marlborough, Daughters can visit Hillside School, a private boarding and day school for boys grades 4-9 (hillsideschool.net). Hillside has had a strong relationship with the DAR since 1925. It currently stands as one of just five DAR-approved schools in the country.

Raising funds for Hillside, which lost its barn to a fire in 2021, is one of the central goals of Mrs. Nutt's regency. Daughters are always welcome to schedule a visit to Hillside—especially to the MDAR's library and museum housed on the campus.

An Artists' Haven in the West

In a hot spot for the arts, towns such as Stockbridge and Lenox are known for their ties to authors, artisans, musicians and poets. Experience Massachusetts' 20th-century history by visiting locations tied to iconic figures, such as the Norman Rockwell Museum (nrm.org) and Edith Wharton House (edithwharton.org). Follow in the footsteps of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Theodore Roosevelt and Bob Dylan, and book a stay at The Red Lion Inn, which opened in 1773 and was named to the Historic Hotels of America Top 25 list (redlioninn1704.com).

Known for their serene landscapes and spectacular autumnal foliage, the Berkshire Mountains and the western portion of Massachusetts should not be overlooked. In Goshen, the first Daughters of the American Revolution State Forest was established by forward-thinking women who, in the midst of the Depression era, purchased hundreds of acres of land. The MDAR continues to support the forest, demonstrating its dedication to furthering the environmental history and natural beauty of the Bay State.

A visit to the Berkshires would not be complete without a trip to Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the site of Tanglewood Music Center (bso.org/tanglewood).

As we approach America's 250th celebration, Massachusetts—a haven of history, diversity and a timeline of our great nation—is certainly worth a visit. 🌿



CROWN OF THE CONTINENT

*Glacier National Park in
Montana is a wilderness paradise*

By Kim Hill

Sunset at
St. Mary Lake

The mammoth peaks of the Continental Divide form the backbone of Glacier National Park, called the “Crown of the Continent.” With much of its topography carved by the earth’s forces, Glacier offers visitors a rugged paradise of melting glaciers, alpine meadows, and magnificent lakes and valleys.

The Montana park’s glaciers and snowmelt give rise to major rivers flowing hundreds of miles west, northeast and southeast. From mountains to summertime meadows, Glacier preserves some of the nation’s remaining stunning wilderness. Together with Waterton Lakes National Park, Glacier’s neighbor in Canada, the area is known as the world’s first “international peace park,” a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

10,000-Plus Years of History

Humans lived within the boundaries of Glacier National Park more than 10,000 years ago and had developed flourishing cultures by the time white settlers began moving into the area in the early 1800s. The Blackfeet Indians controlled the prairies on the east side of Glacier, while the Salish, Pend d’Oreille and Kootenai

Indians lived in the western valleys. Settlers, trappers and hunters depleted resources and occupied even more land, forcing the tribes to eventually sign treaties confining their people to reservations.

George Bird Grinnell, an anthropologist, naturalist and editor of *Forest and Stream* magazine from 1876 to 1911, first visited the area in 1885, again in 1887, and annually

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thereafter. He named many of the features in the St. Mary and Swiftcurrent valleys. Grinnell's 1901 description of the Glacier area referred to it as the "Crown of the Continent."

Grinnell and other influential leaders pushed for the creation of a national park. Their efforts paid off in 1910 when President William Howard Taft signed a bill to establish Glacier as a national park, predating the creation of the National Park Service in 1916.

Today, the 1.5 million-acre Blackfeet Indian Reservation shares Glacier's eastern border. The Flathead Indian Reservation south of Glacier is home to members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation. Visitors can experience Glacier from the point of view of its original human inhabitants in several ways, including the Native America Speaks program, where Blackfeet, Salish, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille tribal members share knowledge of their history and culture. It is the longest-running indigenous speaker series in the National Park Service, recently celebrating its 40th anniversary.

A Legacy Etched in Stone

Named for its many active glaciers, the park captivates with a landscape created from moving earth and the carving action of ice. Around 1850 (the end of what is known as the Little Ice Age), there were about 80 glaciers in the area that became Glacier National Park. By 2015, only 26 of them remained—and, according to the National Park Service, some may now be too small to be considered glaciers. Every named glacier in the park has shrunk in the past 50 years, some of them by more than 80%.

The park, along with Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park, contains some of the oldest exposed sedimentary rock in the Rocky Mountains. The most striking, argillite, an iron-rich mudstone of purple-red hues, is visible on the trails to Grinnell Glacier, Iceberg Lake and Redrock Falls. Ripple rocks look like small wave marks on a beach, evidence of their origins in ancient seas, but remain etched in stone. Look for them on Hidden Lake Overlook Trail and along Many Glacier Valley trails.

Exploring Glacier National Park

The Continental Divide splits Glacier into sides: east and west. Going-to-the-Sun Road connects them, slicing through the park as it leads visitors over precipices where it seems no

road could go. Over 50 miles of tunnels, switchbacks, arches, and a narrow two-lane highway, this National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark evokes "oohs" and "aahs" in practically every environment: cedar forests, windblown subalpine evergreens, glacial corridors, lakes, valleys, and gravity-defying vertical cliffs with waterfalls pouring forth. Drive it yourself, or concentrate on the views, not the driving, on a vintage 1930s Red Bus Tour or on a National Park Service shuttle. Bike the road, especially in spring before the road opens to cars for the



The view of Lake McDonald from Apgar, Montana



season, or in summer if you're a confident rider. A National Historic Landmark and National Historic Place, the Sun Road (as locals call it) is the iconic Glacier experience.

At the Sun Road's apex, you can drive across the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Two hiking trails depart from here: Hidden Lake (a moderately difficult, uphill hike along alpine meadows to a point overlooking the lake) and the Highline Trail (also called the Highline Loop, although it is a one-way hike), an almost 12-mile strenuous trail that requires taking a free shuttle at the start or end of your day to return to your car. On the Highline Trail, visitors can see where wildflowers dominate on the 7 miles to Granite Park Chalet, a National Historic Landmark. In all, more than 700 miles of trails wind through Glacier.



To see a glacier up close, hike to Grinnell Glacier. The hike is strenuous but offers several spectacular viewpoints. Cut a few miles off the hike by taking scenic boat rides across Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine. In summer, Glacier Park Boat Company's wooden boats cruise St. Mary Lake and Lake McDonald, which flank the Sun Road. Boat tours are also available at Two Medicine and Many Glacier, where you can also rent canoes or kayaks.

Rafting is hugely popular near West Glacier Village. The Middle Fork of the Flathead River offers Class II-V rapids and flat-water floating. Multiple outfitters offer half-day, full-day and overnight excursions.

Other activities include fishing, camping and horseback riding, along with other biking trails. Glacier's ecosystem is unique in that it is intact and relatively undisturbed. For example,

GETTY IMAGES

Glacier provides the core of one of the largest remaining grizzly bear populations in the continental United States. Other mammals calling Glacier home include bats, black bears, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, mountain lions, moose and elk.

An Inspiration for Future Generations

When Grinnell coined the phrase “Crown of the Continent,” he had little idea the impact those words would have. Fortunately, Grinnell and a multitude of others helped shape Glacier National Park’s history and its very existence as a national park to inspire us for generations to come. 🌲

Stay at Glacier

There are multiple lodges within Glacier National Park, ranging from quaint inns to grandiose hotels. Although the park is open year-round, visitors can enjoy accommodations only from late spring to early fall. Interested in camping? There are also campgrounds within the park, available for tent camping or camping with an RV or other vehicle. Three of the campgrounds may be reserved **ahead of time** through **recreation.gov**.



Theodore Roosevelt, the Conservation President

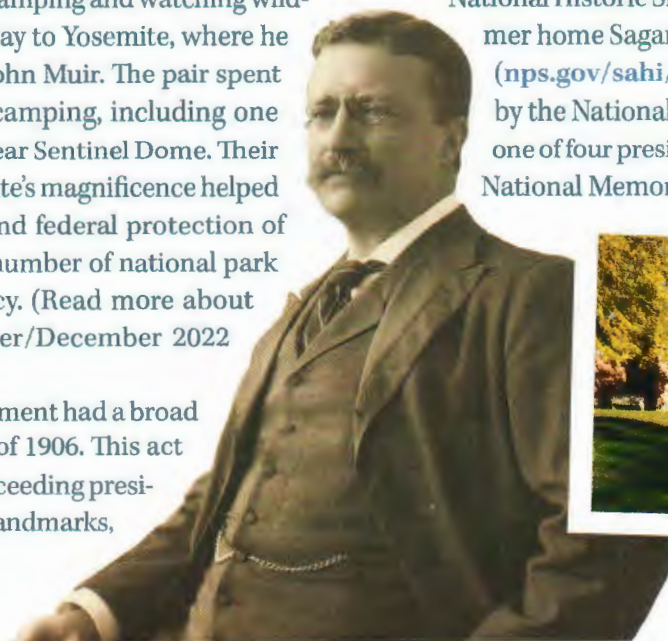
President Theodore Roosevelt is often called “the conservation president.” In 1887, Roosevelt, George Bird Grinnell and others established the Boone and Crockett Club, which became North America’s oldest wildlife conservation organization.

Yellowstone and Yosemite were already national parks when Roosevelt became president in 1901. He visited Yellowstone in April 1903, camping and watching wildlife, before moving on in May to Yosemite, where he was guided by naturalist John Muir. The pair spent three memorable nights camping, including one night atop 5 feet of snow near Sentinel Dome. Their conversations amid Yosemite’s magnificence helped inspire Roosevelt to expand federal protection of Yosemite and double the number of national park sites during his presidency. (Read more about Yosemite in the November/December 2022 issue of *American Spirit*.)

Another Roosevelt enactment had a broad effect: the Antiquities Act of 1906. This act enabled Roosevelt and succeeding presidents to proclaim historic landmarks,

structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest in federal ownership as national monuments. By the end of Roosevelt’s presidential term in 1909 he had preserved six cultural areas and 12 natural areas.

Roosevelt’s legacy is commemorated at six units of the National Park Service. Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota; Theodore Roosevelt Island in Washington, D.C.; and Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site in Buffalo, New York, all memorialize him. His birthplace, the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site in New York City, and his former home Sagamore Hill National Historic Site ([nps.gov/sahi/index.htm](https://www.nps.gov/sahi/index.htm)) are also operated by the National Park Service. In addition, he is one of four presidents gracing Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota.



Sagamore Hill

Ishmael Coffee

Connecticut Daughter discovers the story of her Patriot, who was enslaved at birth and emerged from the war a free man.

By Lena Anthony

"40 years old. 5 foot 7. Mulato complexion." This entry, from a 1777 muster roll of the 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, confirmed what Darlene Troke had known all along: that her ancestor Ishmael Coffee, a man of mixed heritage, was also a Patriot.

Ms. Troke had heard the stories of her family's long-standing military tradition. "My father, who was a U.S. Army captain during World War II, had always very proudly shared that we had family members who fought in every war," said Ms. Troke, who is a member of the Shinnecock Nation and belongs to the Faith Trumbull DAR Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut. "But it wasn't something we documented. We just spoke about it and were very proud."

In 2017, Ms. Troke moved from Long Island, New York, where the Shinnecock Reservation is located, to Connecticut, where her father's family was from.

"After moving, I became a lot more interested in following my father's genealogy," she said.

A pandemic-related furlough in 2020 was the push she needed to finally dig in. Like many budding genealogists, she started her search on [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com). She also found a rich resource in the DAR's *Forgotten Patriots* book and *Patriots of Color*



Darlene Troke

database, which led her to census records, muster rolls, and a book of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War.

With each new resource, Ms. Troke has been able to piece together the story of her ancestor, who was born into slavery and emerged from the Revolutionary War as a free man.



The Chief of the Nehantic Nation places an SAR grave marker at Adam Sobuck's grave after Ms. Troke performed the feather blessing. The Nehantic Nation was thought to be extinct but current tribe members say that this is incorrect.

The details of his birth were the first surprise to Ms. Troke. "I never knew he was born into slavery," she said. "That was actually a shocking discovery."

While America's history of African enslavement is well known, the prevalence of Native Americans who were enslaved in the Colonial era and beyond gets less attention. A study by Linford D. Fisher, an associate professor of history at Brown University, suggests there were between 2.2 million and 5.5 million Native American slaves across North America from 1492 until 1880. That is a fraction of the enslaved Africans and African-Americans but not an insignificant number.

The surprises kept coming for Ms. Troke, who discovered that Coffee's marriage to Hannah Gay, a white woman, was illegal in Massachusetts, and that the reason they traveled from their home in Medway to neighboring Rhode Island in 1768 was probably to get married where it was legal.

Before Coffee's first muster in September 1777, as a private in Captain Amos Ellis' Company in Little Compton, Rhode Island (some 65 miles from his home in Medway), Hannah had already given birth to seven children, all but one of whom were still alive, according to available death records.

By the time of his second service, in July 1780 in the 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, they added another child to their family. By the time of his third muster, in April 1782, also in Massachusetts, there was one more Coffee to feed, with another on the way just three months later.

The timing of the births and the dates of his service matter to Ms. Troge because they reveal something important about her Patriot, who was a farmer and a hunter.

"The second and third musters happened during planting season," she said. "It would have been very difficult for him to leave home during those months, especially when you consider the size of his family."

This may also offer insight into why he deserted one of those musters, which resulted in his receiving 50 lashes as punishment.

"It's certainly not my favorite piece of information about Ishmael, but I can definitely see why he may have done it," she said. "It was planting season, and he had a family to support."

Despite all the details she has learned about her Patriot, many more questions remain, including whether he was enslaved during the Revolutionary War and his motivation for supporting the Patriot cause.

"I know he was born a slave and I know he was free in 1790, but the year he secured his freedom is still a mystery," she said.

And it's one that she's hoping to solve with help from scholars at one of the nation's top universities. Last year, Brown University invited Ms. Troge to participate in a community-based project called *Stolen Relations*, which is investigating Indigenous slavery, including during the Revolutionary War period. Among the project's goals is determining what drove Patriots like Coffee to be so invested in the fight for freedom, and what they were able to secure for their families once the war was over.

Was it freedom? Was it opportunity? Was it land?

Ishmael Coffee Estates is a subdivision in Medway that boasts street names like Independence Lane and Freedom Trail. While it's clear that the neighborhood was named in honor of Ms. Troge's Patriot, what is less clear is whether it sits on land that he ever owned. Another mystery is where Coffee, who died in 1821 in Medway, is buried.



Private Adam Sobuck's gravestone

Ms. Troge has good reason to hope her lingering questions will be answered. As the Connecticut Chair for the DAR American Indians Committee, she received an email from a couple saying they had discovered a headstone while clearing some brush deep on their property. It wasn't Coffee's, but that of Private Adam Sobuck of the Nehantic tribe, who joined the 1st Connecticut Regiment on January 1, 1777. He died two weeks later, at the age of 19.

The couple who discovered Sobuck's headstone wanted to honor the Patriot and asked Ms. Troge if the DAR would participate in a remembrance ceremony.

In October 2022, on a foggy morning deep in the Connecticut woods, members of the DAR, Sons of the American Revolution and the Nehantic tribe stood shoulder to shoulder to honor one of their own. Ms. Troge offered a traditional blessing, honoring Sobuck's service in the Revolutionary War, his Native American heritage and his connection to other Native American Patriots. A turkey feather represented the Northeastern region; a red, white and blue ribbon honored his military service; and a red cloth that covered the feather signified the sacredness of the gesture.

Ms. Troge has performed similar ceremonies to honor Ishmael Coffee at a veterans powwow hosted by the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and at last year's Connecticut DAR Spring Conference banquet.

"I felt such an upwelling of emotion and pride to honor my Patriot and share my culture and its rich traditions at the same time," she said. "I dreamed of people caring about my Patriot's service and honoring and remembering him, and because of DAR, my dream has come true."

And she plans to pay it forward, recruiting other Native American women to DAR to honor their Patriots.

"I'm currently helping create a list of Native American Patriots that is validated by DAR genealogists, and we are going to take them to tribal councils all across the Northeast and ask if there are any lineal descendants who would like to explore their genealogy," she said. "I'm excited to help more Native American people understand and explore their connection to America's founding." 🌟

PRESIDENT GENERAL

— Profile —



Remembering Merry Ann Thompson Wright 42nd President General

*M*erry Ann Thompson Wright joined the Colonel Marinus Willett DAR Chapter in February 1967 as a Junior member. From 2010 to 2013, she served as the 42nd President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Prior to holding this office, she served as First Vice President General, Recording Secretary General, Vice President General and State Regent of New York. From 1998 to 2007, she was the first NSDAR Director of Development. She was Chief Personal Page to Mrs. Jeannette Osborn Baylies, President General; New York State Outstanding Junior in 1974 and 1979; and Northeastern Division winner in 1979. An alumna of Franklin College of Indiana, Mrs. Wright earned a Certificate of Advanced Management from the State University of New York. She graduated

from the Education for Ministry program at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

As President General, Mrs. Wright sought to improve the financial stability of the National Society, increase awareness of the DAR mission, and introduce programs to strengthen membership. Her symbol of three intertwined circles represented a number of triads: the virtues of friendship, service and commitment; DAR's motto of God, Home and Country; the past, present and future; and the chapter, state and national structure of DAR.

Her Administration's theme, "Preserve the Past, Enhance the Present, Invest in the Future," was also the name of her three-part President General's Project. The project continued the restoration and renovation of DAR's historic buildings, supported special project grants across the country, and established interactive webinars to train members on leadership and the Genealogy Education Program.

In August 2011, Mrs. Wright's Administration had to spring into emergency action after the 2011 Virginia earthquake caused damage to the National Headquarters and revealed the severe and dangerous deterioration in the 110-year-old lay light,



Clockwise from left: Ann Arnold Hunter and Merry Ann Wright walking down the aisle of Constitution Hall, circa 1974–1977; Merry Ann Wright attending Congress as the State Regent of New York, 1989–1992; Merry Ann Wright attending Congress as a young member in 1976



which was original to the Memorial Continental Hall building, a National Historic Landmark. More than \$10 million was raised during Mrs. Wright's Administration, allowing for improvements to be made to the National Headquarters building, as well as the incredible completion of the historic restoration of the lay light, allowing the sun to shine brightly on DAR Library researchers for decades to come.

Several publications were published during Mrs. Wright's Administration. These included the massive three-volume work, *America's Women in the Revolutionary Era 1760–1790: A History Through Bibliography; New York in the American Revolution; South Carolina in the American Revolution; The Wide Blue Sash*, biographies of each President General and other notable women of DAR; and the online publication of *Forgotten Patriots: African Americans and*



Top right: President General Merry Ann Wright presents the President General's Medal to Brigadier General Wilma Vaught. Bottom Left: Mrs. Wright rides in an Independence Day parade in 2011.





Honorary President General Merry Ann Wright was well known for her engaging speeches, mentorship of younger members and budding leaders, and dedication to the mission of the DAR.

American Indians in the American Revolution. Subscriptions to *American Spirit* magazine reached an all-time high to date.

At Mrs. Wright's installation as President General, Mrs. Linda Gist Calvin said, "I know you feel the deep conviction necessary to assume the responsibilities of this high office. It is with pleasure that I place this sash, a symbol of the office, on your shoulder, and I commend to you the safekeeping of our National Society ... God bless you, Merry Ann!"

Accepting office, Mrs. Wright said, "It is essential that we as members of this worldwide organization remember the order in which our Founders and leaders placed the motto, 'God first—our Creator and Redeemer, without Whom we would cease to exist; Home second, to ensure the nourishment and care of our families and our posterity; and finally, Country, which provides us with every freedom to realize our mission.'"

Mrs. Wright was a strong leader and a mentor for many generations of Daughters, and she dedicated her life to advancing

the National Society. On December 18, 2022, Mrs. Wright passed away. In a tribute on the Today's DAR blog, President General Pamela Edwards Rouse Wright wrote, "Merry Ann was an amazing woman and a remarkable President General who left a legacy of stewardship and service. She made a difference in the lives of so many Daughters through her dignity, humor, common sense and strong faith. She was greatly admired, loved and respected. She was my dear friend, and she will be fiercely missed." 🌟



Note From the Editor: This tribute to Honorary President General Merry Ann Wright was adapted from the *Wide Blue Sash* book, as well as a blog post written by President General Pamela Edwards Rouse Wright.

Daughters Remember MERRY ANN THOMPSON WRIGHT



Honorary President General Merry Ann Thompson Wright was most well known for developing future leaders in NSDAR and mentoring Daughters. Daughters across the country shared tributes to and memories of Mrs. Wright after hearing the news of her passing.

“The first time I saw [Mrs. Wright] was at a California State Conference. I was a brand-new member and knew almost nothing about DAR. My chapter talked about the state conference. I didn’t know you had to register. I just showed up and went in on opening night. There are two things I recall about that unforgettable night—being in a room filled with women singing the National Anthem together and Merry Ann Thompson Wright bringing greetings. I had never heard a woman speak so powerfully, elegantly and meaningfully all at once. She inspired me incredibly. I told my chapter about this amazing woman whose speaking blew me away, and they told me she was the President General. Then they explained what that was. What an amazing woman and inspiration to so many women.”

Tanya Hall Gillick, Butterfield Trail Chapter, Corona, California



“Mrs. Wright and I became State Regents under similar circumstances, and I will be forever grateful for the guidance and support she provided to me throughout my DAR journey. It has been such a blessing to call her mentor, friend and DAR sister.”

Patrice Birner, Vice President General, Honorary State Regent of New York, Orleans Chapter, Albion, New York

“I was CTDAR State Vice Regent when this photo was taken during Mrs. Wright’s visit as President General. She inspired and supported me in my early DAR leadership roles.”

April Butler Staley, Honorary CTDAR State Regent, past Vice President General, Captain Noah Grant Chapter, Tolland, Connecticut



“She was the first President General whose Continental Congress I experienced, and I was hooked for life.”

Melanie Hunt, Green River Chapter, Aberdeen, Kentucky

DAR Recipe



Joyce Patton is a member of the Atlanta Chapter in Georgia. She is a past Vice President General and Honorary Georgia State Regent.

Joyce Patton's delicious punch is a favorite at teas and DAR events. At this tea, hosted in early 2023 by Mrs. Patton and Jewell McKinney, Long Island DAR Chapter, guests were treated to punch, pastries, sandwiches and treats—and a lovely table setting designed by Kimberly Dykes Interiors.



Joyce's Punch

Ingredients

4 cups
cranberry juice
4 cups
pineapple juice
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon
almond extract
2 liters ginger ale

Directions

Freeze the first four ingredients in a freezer-safe container. You may wish to freeze the ingredients in a festively shaped, freezer-safe Bundt pan to use as a decorative ice ring when serving the punch. Before serving, add the base and 2 liters of ginger ale to the punch bowl.



Teas have many purposes like raising funds for service projects, publications or charity. Consider hosting a “Gratitude Tea” to celebrate your lifelong chapter members, especially those who contributed significantly to the strength and vitality of your chapter over many years.



DO YOU HAVE A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT IN YOUR FAMILY TREE?



Consider membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), a volunteer women's service organization that honors and preserves the legacy of our Patriot ancestors. Nearly 250 years ago, American Patriots fought and sacrificed for the freedoms we enjoy today.

As a member of the DAR, you can continue this legacy by actively promoting patriotism, preserving American history and securing America's future through better education for children.

Preserving the
American Spirit
www.dar.org
(202) 879-3224

Who is eligible for membership?

Any woman 18 years or older, regardless of race, religion or ethnic background, who can prove lineal descent from a Patriot of the American Revolution is eligible for membership. DAR volunteers are willing to provide guidance and assistance with your first step into the world of genealogy.

How is Patriot defined?

DAR recognizes as Patriots not only soldiers, but also anyone who contributed to the cause of American freedom. To find out if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, use the request form available online. Visit **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership."

How many members does the National Society have?

DAR has nearly 190,000 members in nearly 3,000 chapters worldwide, including chapters in 14 foreign countries and one territory. Since its founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 1 million members.

How can I find out more?

Go to **www.dar.org** and click on "Membership." There you'll find helpful instructions, advice on finding your lineage and a Prospective Member Information Request Form. Or call (202) 879-3224 for more information on joining this vital, service-minded organization.



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